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The
FARMERS MAIL
AND BREEZE



On city pavements as
on country roads—
wherever men travel
in motor cars—you
will find written in
the familiar charac-
ters of the Goodyear
All-Weather Tread a
reminder that more
people ride on Good-
year Tires than on
any other kind.

This is an actual photograph of the impression left on a
concrete pavement by the Goodyear All-Weather Tread

GOODYEAR
AKRON

Will Fighters Go Back to the

A Thoughtful Consideration of A Vital Quest
Wonderful Book All Americans Should Read

By Charles Dillon

LONG BEFORE the armistice was signed, Washington supposed to be experts in the last November, men in began to plan the future lives of the soldiers who were to come back some day. Just where these gentle soldiers who were to come has been a question beyond my solving. I know men acquired their logic it is described in histories. I believe I have now something of war as farming. I have not lived my life in one town or one city or one state, or even in one country. And if I may be permitted to say that I have had a personal pronoun I may even go so far as to say that I have had a fairly large experience with men. I hope I can say that I have had a egotism, either, if I express the belief that what all not be charged with advance just what a group of men will do in it comes to deciding in shall score about as high as the learned gentlemen. certain circumstances I isn't very high. I have never discovered any in Washington—which information in advance, and I venture to do fast rule for getting this Bureau of Vocational Education or the Interior Department have been much more successful.

We are discovering now that young men have seen the great wide world beyond the nation's farms who have new minds, new viewpoints, new ambitions, as are coming home with these ambitions have anything whatever to do with that mighty few of is indeed much wisdom in the popular song with agriculture. There

How are we going to keep them down on the farm

Now that they've seen Parer?

One of the best books on the subject, "The Land and the Soldier," has just come from the press of the Scribner's. It was written by Frederick C. Howe. Because it has an unusual quality of common sense within its covers I have set down here certain quotations in which I believe every farmer and every student of economics will be interested.

"The returning soldier," says Mr. Howe, "may be unwilling to go back to the mill, mine, factory, office or store. He has lived in the open. He has been trained along mechanical lines. He has been trained to look out for himself. He has acquired self-reliance, and along with it a feeling of equality which has come from common service under a leader." dedicated to a common cause. The psychology of the returning soldier must be borne in mind in the working out of projects for his rehabilitation. He may be restless, possibly undisciplined. He may resent private employment. In addition, a new sense of public service has been born in the non-profit-making, non-capitalistic devotion to the state.

"Even were we disposed to do so, there is no public domain to distribute to the soldier. There was after the Civil War, when the policy then pursued was wasteful in the extreme, both to the soldier and to the nation as well. But would the soldier go to the land as he did two generations ago. Then we were an agricultural people. Practically everybody was familiar with farming. We were accustomed to the breaking of the land. We were still pioneers. Even as late as the 80's men looked upon homesteading as the natural thing for an American to do.

"This state of mind is gone. We are no longer a pioneer or an agricultural people. We have become industrial. The great majority of the men who have gone to the front have agricultural traditions, training, or inclination.

"Moreover, the experience of South Africa after the Boer War, and of Canada in its experiments in sending the returned soldier the soldier will not go to the unbroken land accustomed to group action. He has been nervous tension.

"There is no lure to the soldier in the improved and requiring years to bring it to accept such payment from the state he would.

"The trades and labor congress of Canada of unemployment in connection with that the present system of homesteading was a returning-soldier problem. The settler had experience. He either could not or would not. As an alternative the Congress recommended select land for the proper carrying out of offer as an option to discharge from the period of five years to such men as would cultural work under the direction of qualified farms and agricultural colleges; that such pay and allowances, with rations on the stations to be provided, with quarters for such period of enlistment has expired, it should have the option of settlement upon the land so improved, the same to be in the dominion government."

"The Ontario Commission on Employment this.

"No matter what the generosity of the soldier will not go to the land or remain there. The first task is to make farming a involves a new kind of farming.

"The farm life of little Denmark and

Australia suggest the kind of life we should offer to the soldier. It should be the kind of life we ourselves would be willing to go to after we have exhausted the hope and all appeals to the teacher, to the professional man, to the worker. It should make provision for as many of the comforts and amenities of life as possible. There should be education and recreation. There should be the waste involved in the present expert aid and assistance, should be the government from usury, speculation, the farm colony should be as like

"The farm colony contemplates an organization like the garden village of England. It contemplates a ready-made farm all in order for working, rather than a tract of unbroken land or cut-over forest, many miles from civilization. It contemplates a co-operative organization as well, and a well ordered community life.

"The farm colony is in effect a proposal to socialize agriculture, to create conditions that will make farming easy and attractive. It aims to free the farmer from the many economic and social limitations under which he labors by reason of the fact that he acts alone. The underlying idea is group organization as opposed to individualism.

"The farmer is almost the only industrial type that works alone. He is not organized for the protection of his interests. He has not even the protection which the worker in the city enjoys.

"The farm colony means community provision for the comforts and amenities of life through such services as are possible only when people live together. Education and recreation can be provided. Water, electric light and power, good roads, co-operation of all kinds can be supplied. The unit remains the individual farm, but the center of the farmer's life is the community. Each resident owns his house, a barn and a piece of land large enough for an unaided man to cultivate. The colonist is equipped with sufficient capital to carry him over a season, together with some cattle, hogs, and farm machinery. The soldier farmer would start as a small shopkeeper ready for business.

"The colony should be large enough to be self-contained. The population should be from 100 to 500 families. It should provide as many of the advantages of city life as possible, not educational and recreational alone, but economic advantages as well. Division of labor, and with increased production, is only possible where men live close together. Men can work together in the breaking of their land, the bringing of it under cultivation, the building of houses, and the carrying forward of their common undertakings. All this is impossible to the isolated farmer. He works at a disadvantage because of his isolation.

"A community of this size can have a common supply of water, of electric light, of power. It can join together for transportation and marketing, for the buying of its supplies. Education, too, is possible in a colony of this size. There can be graded schools. Substantial school houses can be erected, which can be made to serve as the town hall, the movie theatre, the place of recreation, and the center of social amenities. All this is possible in a colony of from 100 to 500 families with a total population of from 400 to 2,000 people.

"The colonies would be promoted and made ready for sale and occupancy by the government. The cost involved is too great for private capital. Moreover private ventures are speculative. The government, on the other hand, wants to promote citizenship, to make it easy for men to obtain a home, to stimulate food production, and offer to the soldier as full a life as possible."

An effort has been made to gather some statistics as to the preference of returning soldiers for farm work, but not enough reliable information has been obtained to warrant very general conclusions. In a Virginia camp a government specialist found that during the first three weeks in April 98.2 per cent of farmers discharged actually returned to the farms. During the week ending April 5 the specialists interviewed 2,021 men at this camp. It was found that 933 were from farms and that all but 15 of that number intended to return. During the following week 2,108 men were interviewed. It was found that 691 were from farms and all but 14 intended to return. The next week 716 men were interviewed. This number 364 had formerly been employed on farms.

It was found also that a number of other occupations expressed three weeks mentioned 2 per cent farming when they entered the service.



Here He Is—The American Soldier. What About His Future?

of 160 acres of land, unimproved. Rather than drift to the city.

after considering the question of the returning soldier, concluded that the government should take a homestead or clearing scheme, and be requested to army further enlistment for a year, willing to undertake agricultural work from experimental farms, suitable accommodation and families. After the war, who have thus served, the government should make household terms from the

unanimously to support

ment may be, the government cannot make a living profession. And

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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

The Feeling of the Soldiers

I HAVE had the opportunity of talking with a few of the returned soldiers and I have been somewhat surprised at their state of mind. In every instance the boys talked about his quiet kind of change not disposed to talk about his experiences, and when he did talk it was in answer to questions. I am wondering if these boys are fairly representative of the American army. If they are, and I am inclined to think they are, there is not much danger of militarism in this country if they have anything to say about it. If the matter were checked up to them I believe that Congressmen hereafter would not need to worry much about a pointment to West from their several districts, because there wouldn't be any West Point. I also observed some thing that rather surprised me and that was a feeling of bitterness toward the officers. In my opinion the fact that a man wore the uniform of an officer wouldn't help him much in a campaign or if a good many of the voters in his district were privates in the ranks of the A. E. F.

There was, you may remember, some considerable talk among the politicians who are always trying to pick out available candidates, of General Pershing for President. The men who talked about nominating Pershing of course supposed that because he had been commander-in-chief of the American army, he would win him a large support among the voters who had been on the fighting front in France. The men, and especially the editors who started to talk about nominating Pershing never had been in France. They hadn't mixed with the soldiers but if they didn't remember personally, they had read or heard of the popularity of Grant and Sherman and John A. Logan, after the Civil War, and just naturally came to the conclusion that war heroes would be popular after this war. They discovered, however, that the name of Pershing didn't arouse any enthusiasm among the lads who had fought Germans and cooties and slept in the mud and rain without much chance to eat. Now so far as I know Pershing did his duty and made a fair record as commander of the American armies, but the doughboys are not enthusiastic about the men in command. Somehow the rules which applied to other wars do not seem to apply to this war. Possibly because the commander-in-chief did not come in personal contact with his men he did not get hold of their confidence and affection, especially their affection. They knew of course that the commanding general was not in personal danger. They recognized the fact that it was not the wise or proper thing for him to expose himself to personal danger. If he was fit to be in supreme command he was entirely too valuable to get out and risk his life as a private soldier was expected to do, but just the same I realize that the man who has the right to order you out to be gassed or shot or perforated with a bayonet while he remains in perfect safety is not likely to get a grip on your personal affection. I have often heard men who served in the Civil War say that they had seen Grant or Sherman or Logan, or some other well known general expose himself to danger and I am of the opinion that this had a great deal to do with the popularity of these generals with the rank and file of their armies. I felt that the commander was taking his chances along with them and that made them like him. This war was fought along different European ideas about conducting a war and according to the authorities it is a personal war, the

Back to the Farm

I want to go back to the dear old farm,
Back to its old-fashioned rustic charm;
Back to the house where I was born
Set mid the fields of rustling corn.

Back where the fields of golden wheat
Wave in the air that is always sweet
With the clover's breath, and the hum of bees
Sounds from the blossoms in the trees.

I want to go back where the red-birds sing
And dip my lips in the rock-rimmed spring,
Back 'long the paths that the cows have worn
In their placid journeyings night and morn.

Back where I roamed as a little child
In the dim, cool woods and the pastures wild--
I want to go back for I long today
For the things that I loved in my childhood gay.
--VELMA SYKES.

Didn't Like Their Allies

Another thing that I have observed among the lads to whom I have talked, and others have told me that they observed the same thing, is that these lads have no particular liking for either the English soldiers or the French. Just why they feel that way about the allied soldiers is not always entirely clear, but I think it is the result of a feeling that neither the English nor French show the appreciation for American help the American boys think they ought to show.

Just after the United States got into the war there was plenty of evidence that both the English and French realized the desperate need of American help. They realized that matters were going unless the United States pulled them out. They realized that the tide turned and the war ended a man most people supposed it would be the English and French seemed to come to the conclusion that possibly Germany was in a condition that they had supposed the American army was taking a lot of credit to which it was not entitled. So there began to be a systematic ignoring of the American army by both the French and English papers. Perhaps this was rather natural. As compared with what the French army or the British army had suffered our lads had been light and I suppose they were vexed them to hear that the credit of winning the war. The bitterness grew and so far as I can learn the lads are not coming home with hearts filled with love for either the British or French.

The Folly of War

My talks with such of these boys as I have had to the opportunity to talk to simply deepen my conviction that war is the supremest of folly and wickedness. True, it does bring out some of the noblest traits of individuals, almost unbelievable courage and a willingness to take risks to save comrades in distress and a tendency of war is to impress them that the finer sentiments of men. In training across every effort when they got

Our American lads were not long enough in the business of killing to spoil them. They did their duty, but they came home hating war. If they had the impression before they went away that war was glorious, they have for the most part got that out of their heads. They know that it is hellish, nerve racking, laborious to the point of exhaustion and unspeakably filthy and monotonous.

That is what gives me hope in the League of Nations. War is such a senseless, evil, horrible thing that the world must find some plan to abolish it.

Why They Go Wrong

Forest Ashcraft of Langley, Kan., asks the question why so many boys and girls go wrong and then answers it himself by saying that the parents are mostly to blame; the mothers in the way they dress their daughters and turn them out when 13 or 14 years old to run with the boys. The preachers he thinks contribute to the downfall by being too cowardly to warn their flocks. The fathers he thinks are responsible in large measure for their boys going wrong by permitting them to run around promiscuously. He suggests that the father in case he is a farmer, should give the boy a start with stock and make him feel that he is a partner. Concluding Mr. Ashcraft says: "I know it was all right because I have five boys and one girl and I speak from experience."

There is of course no certain rule for raising children because a rule that will work all right in the case of one child will not work in the case of another. Happy are the parents who are equipped with good sense, love and sympathetic understanding of their children. In the average boy or girl there is much more of good than bad and as a consequence, if handled properly the average boy will grow up into a good man and the average girl into a good woman.

Mr. Ashcraft's idea of making the boy feel that he is a sort of partner in the business with his father is excellent and will nearly always work. When I think how many fool fathers there are in the world and also how many foolish mothers the wonder is that the young and rising generation is as good as it is.

Motor Car License

There are in Kansas at least 200,000 motor cars. With the general prosperity that is coming to the state on account of the great crops and abnormal prices it will not be surprising if the number of motor cars within a year reaches a quarter of a million. All of these cars regardless of size or cost pay a uniform license of \$5 a year.

In addition to the annual license each motor car is supposed to be listed for taxation as personal property. Some men are honest and give in their cars at practically all they are worth. Others unfortunately are not honest and give in their cars at a great deal less than they are worth and as I learn from a member of the board of county commissioners there are quite a number who fail to list their machines at all. This makes unequal taxation and is one of the most common complaints in this same inequality of taxation. Because of the dishonesty of a part of the owners of personal property the constant tendency is to escape as far as possible taxation on personal property. The honest persons complain that they are being penalized for being honest and finally decide in many cases, that if their neighbors will not pay taxes on all their personal property, neither will they do so.

I have a suggestion to make which if carried out to effect will increase the road building funds to the state five times, make it impossible for any car owner to shirk payment on his car and at the same time will not make the honest man pay greater tax than he pays at present. I would exempt all automobiles from taxation as personal property. Then I would fix a minimum fee on automobiles of \$15 a year and have the tax increasing according to the horsepower and number of cylinders of the machine, up to \$5 a year. These figures are merely suggested and given by way of illustration. I assume then that next year the average car would be \$20 and the number of automobiles

250,000, the total revenue derived from that source would be 5 million dollars.

A considerable share of this should be used in keeping up the dirt roads leading up to the main lines of hard surfaced roads, so that persons living, perhaps, several miles away from a hard surfaced road would have well graded and well kept dirt roads good at least 11 months in the year. It has been demonstrated that a dirt road properly drained and properly graded and well dragged is an excellent road except in extremely wet weather. After the dirt roads were once put in order, properly graded and drained it would not require all of the automobile money to keep them up, probably not more than half of the amount would be required. The remainder of the fund could be used in building hard surfaced roads.

As I have said this would not damage the honest motor car owner, as he would not pay in the way of license more than he has to pay now in the way of license and personal property tax. It would catch the dishonest tax dodger who either fails to list his machine for taxation or lists it at a valuation below its real value.

It would to some extent reduce the burden of road taxes on land. It would make every automobile owner in cities and towns help bear the burden of building roads to a greater extent than at present. It would benefit especially the persons who must depend on dirt roads to a large extent.

Change of Sovereignty

Some weeks ago the report was circulated that France was negotiating with the government of the United States with the object in view of transferring certain West Indian islands now held by France, to our government in liquidation of part of the indebtedness of France to this country. There was little foundation for the report, but it had the effect of bringing at once a vigorous protest from the black inhabitants of the islands in question. Under French rule there has been no color line drawn. The negro inhabitants have been accorded equal rights and privileges under the law and equal protection with the whites. These French negro subjects did not relish the idea of being deprived of their civil and political rights as they would be if brought under the sovereignty of the United States.

They were entirely right. It is remarkable that this, the boasted land of democracy, should be the only republic, in fact, the only nation of any importance in the world in which the color line is drawn. Granting equal rights and privileges to all citizens regardless of the color of their skins has not worked badly in other nations and neither would it in this country.

Wants to Go to Africa

Speaking of negro men, my friend A. C. Bell, a successful negro farmer and fruit grower of Wathena, Kan., has for a good while cherished an ambition to help found a negro state in Africa. It is quite probable that he will go no farther than dream about the possibilities of such a state but there are great possibilities in the African continent. It is the black man's continent, but till now it has been his fate to be ruled there as elsewhere by white men. The republic of Liberia was founded by American white men who opposed slavery and believed that the solution of the race problem and the whole slavery question, was to free the slaves, send them to Africa and there establish a black republic. As a result of their efforts the American Colonization society was organized. The object was to help free negroes to get to Africa, and to purchase slaves, set them free and send them back to Africa. The republic of Liberia was organized and for a time great hopes for the future were entertained by the founders of the society. A good many things seemed to conspire to hinder the success of the project. In the first place the location was not, perhaps, as favorable as it might have been. Then the development of the cotton gin revolutionized the cotton industry. Many slave owners who were quite favorably impressed with the colonization idea as long as slave labor was not very profitable and as long as the American Colonization society seemed to offer a market for slaves at a fairly good price, changed their opinion when it became evident that there was big money in raising slaves and cotton. So the colonization scheme languished. Liberia was a disappointment to the people who expected to see the freed black men at once establish a prosperous republic which would bring under its sway the untutored savages of that locality. Liberia has lived but can scarcely be regarded as a brilliant success as a government. It does not seem to have had much influence on the wild, savage tribes of West Africa. Perhaps there was no good reason to expect that it would have.

However, there are a great many intelligent and ambitious negroes in the United States who are dreaming of a time when there will be established a real successful, civilized and progressive negro republic, in which the black man will have the opportunity to show his capacity in the way of self government and the building up of a prosperous industrial state. Aaron C. Bell is one of that kind of black men. He sends me a little poem which he has written expressing his dream. You will observe that Mr. Bell allows his poetic fancy pretty wide range. He says that he wants to live

and die in Africa, but my private opinion is that when it came to a show down he would want to hike back to Kansas and watch the berries ripen. But here is what he says:

To Africa I want to go,
And build a kingdom there,
On fields of white where breezes blow,
All life is sweet and fair.
I want to climb the highest peak
To linger near the skies,
Descend where singing zephyrs meet,
Beauty that never dies.

In Africa I want to live
Where peace is e'er declar'd
Where golden fields forever give,
No famine never dare,
I'd fill my opal pitcher full
From Nectar's living stream
Beneath that fountain oft I'd lull
In nature's sweetest dreams.

In Africa I want to sing,
And keep my lyre in tune,
With ever gentle breeze that brings,
Fair freedom sweetest boon.
I'd sing till flowers, birds and trees,
Burst forth their song of praise,
While life's perfection smiles on me,
In these bright happy days.

In Africa I want to die,
And oh! on some green lawn,
I'd take my slumber sweet and lie,
Till hope's bright star shall dawn,
I want my final sleep sublime.
My latest hopes there fed,
I hope in Africa I'll find,
A pillow for my head.

Our Duty to Ratify Treaty

TWO subjects now receiving the attention of the Senate, almost to the exclusion of everything else are the League of Nations and economy of appropriations. While the great supply bills are being cut down to a peacetime basis by the committees, the Senators on the floor are discussing the covenant of the League.

Almost every Senator gives the same reason for discussing the proposed covenant before the treaty comes formally before the Senate for ratification; namely, that it is the most vital question which has come before the people since this government was founded. As a consequence the League is going to be pretty thoroughly threshed out before the text of the great peace treaty actually is laid on the Vice President's table.

This is as it should be. It does away with the contention urged by opponents of the League—that the people are being rushed into a step of gravest consequences without having ample time to study and discuss the matter. As the League feature of the treaty was made public months in advance of the completion of the treaty, the Senate will have its mind pretty well made up in regard to it by the time it is formally called upon to ratify the work of the Peace Commission.

As this history-making debate proceeds, the effort to keep the League discussion out of partisan politics becomes more difficult. With Chairman Cummings of the Democratic National committee and Secretary Tumulty of the President's office urging their party men to make the League a party issue, and Senator Borah, on the Republican side, appealing to his fellow partisans to make opposition to the League a party question, the debate inevitably takes on a partisan hue. Unquestionably the Democrats, confident of the ultimate ratification of the treaty, are seeking partisan advantage by attempting to show that opposition to the League comes chiefly from Republicans. They say nothing about the large number of Democrats, who while privately voicing their opposition to the League, are supporting it purely as a party measure. It is as well known that the League is as objectionable to a number of the Democratic Senators as to any Senator on the Republican side. It is equally well known that much of the opposition among Republicans is as sincere and is as divorced from Republican politics as is the support of the covenant by the Democratic side.

Personally, I am extremely sorry the debate has taken on this partisan tinge. I believe, with Ex-President Taft and Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, that the League should not be made a partisan question. The issues involved are too vital to be made the football of party advantage on either side. I am unable to see any difference between a Democrat seeking partisan advantage by supporting the League, merely because he believes the treaty is bound to be ratified, and a Republican opposing the League because the President who negotiated it happens to be a Democrat. Both are wrong and I doubt that any political advantage will accrue to either group by reason of the course taken. In my opinion the people will see thru the political game quite as clearly as the politicians who concoct it.

While I decline to take a partisan view of the Peace Treaty or of the League, even if I felt impelled to do so, I should still consider opposition to the League as bad politics from a Republican viewpoint. I consider the Republican triumph thruout the country last year was an expression of approval by the public of the unquestioned loyalty

of the Republicans in the war Congress and their unswerving support of the President, altho he was a Democrat. It also was a rebuke to the President himself for having failed properly to appreciate that support and for having made a partisan appeal for the election of a Democratic Congress.

I believe it to be the duty of the Senate to ratify the treaty, including the League of Nations, unless individual Senators, irrespective of any party bias, conscientiously believe the League is destructive of the institutions of the country. Nothing I have been able to find in the League covenant has led me to that conclusion. It appeals to me as a real step forward toward bringing about that concert of good feeling among all nations that shall lead to the end of war.

As a Republican I resent President Wilson's partisan conduct of the war. As a Senator I understand the resentment of Senators who were wholly ignored by him, as was the Senate as a whole, in undertaking these negotiations. But opposition to the League based on such resentment, in my opinion, would be both bad politics and bad judgment. As a measure of progress, designed to bring peace to the world, the League should appeal more strongly to Republicans than to Democrats. As former President Taft points out, it was the Republican party that took over the burdens of readjustment following the Civil War and met Democratic constitutional objections at every turn. It was the Republican party, after the Spanish-American war, facing the charges of imperialism, and destruction of the Monroe Doctrine, and the surrender of our traditional foreign policy, that carried thru our Philippine policy and wholly without the disasters then predicted as sure to follow.

The League does not have to be a perfect instrument to command support. Our own great Constitution has been amended 18 times, three times within the last 10 years, and it will be four times when the Suffrage Amendment is adopted. The debates in the convention which adopted that Constitution showed the opponents of that great fundamental instrument of our government were as filled with apprehension and viewed it with as great alarm as the opponents of the League of Nations today view the covenant. Yet that was the greatest step forward in bringing peace and justice to the people of the world ever taken up to that time. If the League covenant is obscure in some of its provisions, as I think it is, let the Senate when it ratifies it adopt a clarifying declaration in regard to the obscure paragraphs. The Senate more than once has inserted such declarations in resolutions of ratification, notably in the treaty with Cuba.

Such a resolution should contain the declaration that internal questions entirely domestic, such as immigration and tariff, are matters to be determined entirely by the country in which they arise. If it be held that the League covenant binds the United States to engage in war without the consent of Congress, a declaration may be inserted setting forth that the United States is governed by a written constitution which expressly provides that the power to declare war or to continue war for more than two years is vested exclusively in the Congress of the United States, and therefore the United States cannot bind itself in advance either to make war in the future or send its army and navy into other lands for purposes of control, which is an act of war, without the express consent of Congress at the time. Such a declaration ought to remove the doubts of even the most obdurate opponent of the League.

It is my belief the ratifying resolution will contain some such provision—resolutions covering these points already have been offered in the Senate—but that the Treaty and Covenant will probably be ratified without amendment. I hope for prompt action when the Peace Treaty finally comes before the Senate. The longer we delay action, the more uncertain the conditions in Europe—the more uncertain and perilous our own situation. All our vital problems of reconstruction at home are waiting and daily become more insistent and urgent.

Believing the League pact, which had its origin on this side of the water as an American document, represents a beginning, and that it is approximately as workable an agreement as can be arrived at, at this time, the Middle West, I am sure, is willing to accept the Covenant. It is ready to take any step affording the hope of relieving humanity from the enormous waste and burden of competition in armament. It is eager to pass out of the era of war and abnormal conditions into an era of peace and normal conditions and begin the work of readjustment and reconstruction while everything favors and urges action, just as at this moment every circumstance emphasizes the danger and the increasing difficulty sure to result from delay.

I have no expert knowledge of constitutional law. I know nothing about diplomacy. I am a business man. But I do know we must try this experiment in good faith. I am not afraid to take my chances with this compact as a citizen of a country that never has been afraid to be right and that seldom has been found wrong. Because of this high moral courage, this nation has won as many victories in diplomacy as it has on the battlefield. Any league between nations, to make war more difficult, is sane and reasonable, compared with the old system of competition in arms and should be tried.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

READERS of the Farmers Mail and Breeze are urged to make free use of its columns to discuss schools, good roads, rural improvement, war taxes, compulsory military training and other matters of interest. Also send us suggestions for best methods to stop profiteering, for regulating the margins of middlemen, and for obtaining better methods of marketing farm products. Address all letters intended for this department to John W. Wilkinson, Associate Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Another View of Railroads

We are reading a good deal in the Farmers Mail and Breeze against government control of the railroads. In most cases the writer takes it upon himself to assail the service, stating that "Shippers do not get as good service under government control as under private control."

Do those who complain give as near 100 per cent efficiency now as they did before the war? What I mean is this, can the farmers still give 100 per cent efficiency with so many of their boys in the army? If they can why are they urging the government to bring their boys home, saying they are needed to help take care of the crops? Now, do those who complain about railroad service realize that the railroads have given a great number of their experienced men to help lick the kaiser, leaving them with a large number of new men who have not had the experience? Consequently the railroads cannot give the same efficiency as they did before the war.

Look into the industries of the country, deal with them and see if you can get as good service now as you could before the war. So those who kick about the railroad service, I am inclined to think, do not do it because they do not understand, but it seems to me it is done principally to discredit the government of which every man, who is a true American is a part.

My views on government control of railroads are well founded. I would like to see the question put up to a vote of the majority and all refrain from mud slinging. We call ourselves an intelligent people, and such being a fact, then why not let an intelligent man use his own wisdom when he votes? Too many persons can be swayed by someone getting out and starting something, regardless of its justice.

Those who are kicking government control of railroads do not stop to consider that they are also hurting each employee who is working on the railroads, as each employee knows that the railroads are giving almost as good service as they did before the war.

I think the farmers have done wonderfully well during the war. Consider the big crops they have harvested, and almost all of them were short of help. We cannot say too much in praising them for the big part they have played in helping win the war at such an early date. The same can be said of any true American. They have all worked for the same cause, the winning of the war. A continuance of this team work would do wonders in this old world. The League of Nations will not be perfected until each nation is willing to practice team work.

Sedalia, Colo. H. C. Grover.

Wants Saloons Destroyed

We have mailed you prohibition petition clipped from your valuable paper. Kindly use this petition where it will do the most good in destroying saloons. God bless Senator Capper for his stand. How I wish our President had a little of Mr. Capper's kind of back bone.

Kirksville, Mo.

The Booze Question

I like the stand you are taking on the booze question, and hope you will be able to do much in downing liquor.

Hooker, Okla. C. R. Krentziger.

Shipping Service is Bad

Our cattlemen think the railroad rates to the market excessive at present. They have had trouble in getting cars, when wanted. They believe that the packers probably control matters.

An "embargo" has prevented shipping except at certain, specified days of the week, they tell me. Cattlemen complain that often they are compelled to unload and feed, on the road, when

Rural Letters Fresh from the Farmstead

in their opinion, there was yet ample time for them to have easily reached their destination. They are not agreed on whether these delays have been for the purpose of promoting the sale of high priced supplies, or whether it has been done by the railroad management, in an endeavor to prejudice the shipping public against government control of the railroads. Anyhow, they are unanimous in the opinion that the railroad service is not nearly equal to what it was, previous to government control.

P. E. Crabtree.

Scott City, Kan.

Texas Democrat Voices His Opinion

While I am a Democrat and Senator Capper a Republican, for the last six years I have watched with much interest his course in politics. If I had lived in Kansas I should have voted with the Republicans when he was a candidate.

I felt sure he was for everything that was for the best for Kansas, and also sure that he would have voted for most of the best Democratic measures and men had he been a voter in Texas. I believe that he will conscientiously work and vote in the United States Senate for those measures which he believes to be for the best interests of the United States government and as far as consistent with his duty to the government he will also vote with the Republicans. May I not also hope and believe that he will hold the peace treaty and the League of Nations above party issues?

I hope that he will see the wisdom and welfare of our nation as well as others is largely depending upon the adoption and signing of the treaty of peace with the League of Nations.

San Marcos, Tex. J. H. Combs.

Opposes Whisky

We thank Senator Capper for the stand which he is making against the whisky law. We are still with him and old Kansas thinks more of him every day the sun shines. It is proud that it sent such a man to the Senate. We are only waiting for the time to come when we can vote for him for President and he will show the country that Kansas will put its dearly beloved on the field to serve its citizens and country.

H. E. Dickens.

Neodesha, Kan.

The Daylight Saving Law

I am a staunch admirer of President Wilson and Senator Capper. I think them the two greatest men of our age. I want to say a few words in behalf of the Daylight Saving law. I am a city man and I think it is just the thing for the city and factory people.

There are a great many more city and town people than there are farmers and country people. So, therefore, the Daylight Saving law benefits more than it injures.

I will give you the reasons why it benefits the city and factory people. First: It gives us time to work in our gardens and truck patches. Very

nearly everyone here that has any ground space has a good garden and we give the Daylight Saving law credit for it all. Second: It gives us daylight to go to our lodges, church, socials, shows, carnivals and dances. Third: We can get our down town shopping done and get back home before dark.

A great many of the factory workers have motor cars and it gives us plenty of time to joy ride after our day's work is done. As far as I can hear from one end of the country to the other, the city and town people are well pleased with the Daylight Saving law. And I think we should write our Senators and Congressmen thanking them for making such good laws.

I know what farm life is, 33 years of my life were spent on the farm and eight years have been spent in the cities.

I know the farmer's hardships and the drudgery work on the farm, the drouth, floods, hot winds, chinch bugs, and a dozen or two other things that the farmers have to fight. I sure feel sorry for the farmers but you know "Charity begins at home" so we city people are for the Daylight Saving law, first, last and all the time and we expect to do all we can to maintain it.

Alton, Ill.

C. A. Flinn.

Farmers Should Keep Books

At this time when so much is being said about the efficient and business farmer and the advisability of keeping books, why not look into the matter a little. We know that if the farmer is anything he is first a hard working and practical man. We are not questioning the wisdom of a strict book account of every transaction on the farm for it is only by system that anyone in any business can know just where he is, but we are all largely creatures of habit, and with many the habit never was formed, perhaps for at least two reasons, one was that no matter what a crop cost it made no difference in the selling price, and another was that if he was selling at a loss, there was no use in knowing to a fraction what the loss was. In other words, "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

You know that in the early seventies and eighties that any system of book-keeping would have so discouraged the farmer of Kansas, that he would have thrown up the job, (vamoosed the ranch) and gone back East to his wife's folks, but, instead, he resolved to stay by the ship, determined it was better to bear the ills we have, than to fly to those we know not of. For no matter how small a compensation he had figured for the time spent in the production of crops, he could not conceal the fact that he was losing money, no not money for he didn't have any. But he was losing time and effort, of which he used an abundance.

It makes no difference to the farmer what the cost of production is, he has to sell on the what you will give him basis, which would be ruinous to any

other business going so that many farmers ask in regard to keeping books, the always practical question, will it pay?

On the other hand here in Los Angeles is a department store that is reported to clean up 3 millions in the past year. Of course they keep books, but I note in visiting the store to make a purchase the question is never asked, "What will you give?" If that was the system there would shortly be one thousand clerks and bookkeepers out of a job.

Sawtelle, Cal.

A. T. Gledhill.

Training Dogs to Hunt

I have been reading the Farmers Mail and Breeze for many years and like it very much. I especially like Tom McNeal's comment, as he is not afraid to say what he thinks, and he must keep thinking most of the time, too, for every paper has two pages of his comment and I will say that I think it very interesting as well as instructive.

I notice in this issue an "old subscriber" is looking for a dog trainer, and as I profess to be one, I will try to help him a little. First I would suggest that to be a good teacher you must be a good scholar. In training a young hound the first thing he sees that looks like game he is going to chase it and the first thing he sees is always a rabbit. I always let him chase rabbits and encourage him to tree them. When he will do this, he has made a good start. The next thing to do is to show him skunks or 'coons and encourage him to chase or tree them. But don't try to make him fight too much, especially without another dog to help him, for if he is whipped once, he always will be afraid. After the pup finds out what 'coons and skunks are, he gradually will quit chasing rabbits.

Never fail to go to your dog even if you think he is chasing a rabbit. If you don't stay with him he loses interest in the game. If your dog trees, be sure to go to him and get whatever he has treed, and you will always have a dog that will stay at the tree.

Most of all, feed your dog. Don't tie him a "few days" as some say you should before you go hunting, to starve and gaunt him, for if you do, you will find him hunting for a carcass or something else that he can eat instead of hunting game. No hungry dog is going to hunt and probably have a long, hot run and a hard fight for something that he can't eat.

A Friend.

Cedarvale, Kan.

Repeal Postal Zone Law

I am enclosing a petition for the repeal of the so-called Daylight Saving law. It is not as large as I much wish it was. Every person approached willingly signed it and every person that I have heard express himself desires its repeal and no half way measure about it either. I do not think it ever was needed in the first place much less at this time. We are capable of thinking for ourselves to some extent at least. I am going to ask you to use your influence for the repeal of the United States Postal Zone law in regard to second class mail matter. There is work for Congress for the next two years I think. We are looking to you to do a Senator's work and by God's help we wish you to do it.

Angola, Kan.

C. E. Willey.

For a Dry Nation

I wish to thank Senator Capper for the position he has taken against the repeal of war-time prohibition. We are proud of our Senator. Fight the good fight to a finish for a dry nation. We are sending a few names of my congregation that stand square and others will come in later.

Mankato, Kan.

L. S. Farvin.

Praise From a Subscriber

I am a subscriber and a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and have been off and on for the last fifteen years. We take several other papers, but the Farmers Mail and Breeze is the first to be read.

Alton, Ill.

First Class Farm Paper

It goes without saying that the Farmers Mail and Breeze is a first class farm paper.

J. Wilton Higgins.

Cawker City, Kan.

Send It to Senator Capper

Help is Needed if National Prohibition is not to be Repealed

Arthur Capper, Senator, Washington, D. C.

The President's recommendation would mean the undoing of the monumental work already accomplished toward mopping up the booze business due to the near approach of national prohibition. It would mean the reopening of thousands of saloons that not only would sell beer and wine, but would sell whisky on the sly. The saloon has always been lawless. On behalf of the people we urge a decisive vote in Congress against repeal of Wartime Prohibition, and a code of enforcement laws based on the experience of states like Kansas, which will make national prohibition effective.

NAMES:

POSTOFFICE ADDRESSES:

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Soldiers, Home From France

If you have been asking yourself the question, "Can I now with my disability undertake to manage a farm on business principles and expect to make a financial success of it?" you will be interested to learn that farm management is one of the most important training courses offered you by the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Upon good business management depends success in farming, that most important industry in the United States—the industry which many of you boys returning from the war will wish to enter, the one which needs you perhaps more than any other, and in which you may expect to earn ample rewards through scientific methods.

Farm management has been defined as "the science of organization and management of farm enterprise for the purpose of assuring the greatest continuous profit." It is the business end of farming. It deals with farm organization, methods, accounts, and credits, and is, therefore, of interest to all classes of farmers, including owners, managers, and tenants.

In agricultural affairs as they have been carried on, the lack of business methods has been amazing. Absolute mismanagement has frequently been the principal cause of discouragement, failure, and abandonment of farms. This influence has prevented many from taking up farming, but one who has a genuine love for the farm and who has or can get some practical experience on the farm may take a course of intensive study in farming and farm management under the direction of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and then develop into a successful farm manager. The candidate must not forget, however, that farm management is a profession, and that a person without experience should not expect to become a successful farm manager in a few weeks by taking a short course at some agricultural school. What is worth getting requires time and effort in this as well as in other things.

Many who have felt full confidence in farming, and have invested their money in it and applied business principles to it, have proved that the same measure of success will attend farming under business management as attends other industries when properly managed. Tens of thousands of farmers in the United States have demonstrated this by earning substantial profits.

Motor Truck Pays Its Way

Motor trucks are getting into use even on farms of average size. I don't believe there could be a machine or vehicle more useful to the farmer. We bought a one-ton truck three years ago, and the time and labor it has saved can scarcely be estimated. The machine certainly has paid for itself many times over. We have 9 miles to town, and hauling heavy loads this distance by team is slow and tedious work. Since we got the truck, we have used it for hauling all our grain, hogs and cream to market; and we can make five trips a day, whereas we can make only two with horses. We also use the truck for hauling hay, cornstalks, potatoes, or anything else that needs moving.

There are a hundred and one places on the farm where a motor truck comes in handy. We use ours when plowing, when tiling, when graveling the roads and chicken yards, when digging up patches of weeds, or when just going out to look over the farm. In harvest time, the truck carries the wine, the drinking water, the tools and lunch baskets. Really, there is scarcely a day that the truck is not used for something. It saves the farmer many steps, and often saves the trouble of harnessing the horses for just a few minutes' driving.

As to upkeep, a motor truck is not so expensive as a car. We have used our truck pretty roughly, but it is still good, and will last for at least another three years. I have seen motor trucks in fair condition after eight years' service.

Minnesota.

In mentioning the workers of the world the American hen should not be forgotten. One estimate places her yearly product at 2,625,000 short tons.

Washington Comment By Senator Capper

ECONOMY so far as it can be exercised in the limited time at the disposal of Congress in considering the various appropriation bills that must be passed by June 30 is the watchword of this extraordinary session, and it must be the watchword of this and succeeding Congresses for many years to come, if the country is to escape disaster.

Scarcely a measure comes up for consideration that does not reveal extravagance in government expenditures, in some degree or other. For example, in the army appropriation bill the amount allowed for clerical help in the administration of the army was reduced from 15 million dollars last year to 8 million dollars this year. This would seem to be ample, when the War Department is boasting of the rapidity with which the boys are being brought back from Europe, and when plans are to reduce the entire army to an average of 400,000 for the fiscal year, beginning July 1.

War Department Spends Too Much

However, the War Department complains that it had reduced its clerical force from 16,941, at the signing of the armistice, November 11, 1918, to 7,341 now, a reduction of 9,600, and that it would be necessary to discharge some 3,670 more employees, in order to keep within the 8 million dollar appropriation. Note these figures: With a force considerably less than half the size, and an appropriation considerably more than half the size, the department finds it necessary to reduce its force to below 4,000, in order to keep within the 8 million dollars appropriated. It plainly means that all low salaried clerks are to be dismissed and all high salaried clerks and heads of bureaus and departments retained.

Unquestionably there is a lot of record work to be done in connection with demobilization, but with less than a million men now on the army rolls and that number to be brought down to less than a half million in a few months, it would look as if 8 million dollars was a generous item merely for clerical help, especially as there are 1,330 more regular employees of the war department, paid from other sources. Most people will believe that 5,000 which will be the approximate number of permanent and temporary clerical employees of the War Department, ought to be sufficient to look after an average of 500,000 soldiers—an average of 100 soldiers to the man—in view of the large amount of work done by the soldiers themselves.

Big Waste at Military Camps

In this connection another item of extravagance has come to my notice. At Camp Humphreys, near Washington, some 400 civilian laborers are employed to keep the camp in condition. Doubtless the same system prevails at all other cantonments. These civilian laborers receive \$90 a month and their meals, the same as provided for the soldiers, indeed in the same mess halls. The soldiers get \$1 a day for their services, unless they happen to be non-commissioned officers, in which event they may run up as high as \$60 a month, and they are required to do the same kind of cleaning up, or police work, as it is called in the army, as the soldiers. The common, ordinary citizen wonders why the civilian laborers are employed at all in these camps. He doesn't wonder why they are paid so generously, however, for he knows that men will not work voluntarily for wages paid soldiers. But it is easy to see how discontented the soldiers are who are kept in the army against their will and forced to work alongside civilian laborers, doing the same kinds of work and often doing it better, for a third and a half of what the civilians are paid.

There is one advantage, however, even to this unjust system. It is making the most ardent and determined anti-militarists out of the soldiers. It is sounding the death knell to Prussian militarism in this country. Perhaps it is not too great a price to pay for that result.

Even worse than the extravagance is the downright crookedness being exposed in disposing of government war materials and property. The public is informed of the arrest of certain army officers at Detroit recently in connection with a plot, fortunately forestalled, to dispose of a large quantity of war materials to junk men at a ruinous price. Unhappily not all those efforts are forestalled and some other acts, doubtless within the law but none the less morally reprehensible, continue to be performed with the approval of some government departments.

The government has received only 12 per cent of the original cost in airplane sales, according to an official report published last week. Eleven hundred standard J-1 planes were sold for \$200 each, about 4 per cent of the initial cost; 1,616 JN-4 planes brought \$400 each, or 8 per cent, and 4,608 Curtiss motors were sold for \$400 each, or 19 per cent. The Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor company purchased the entire lot.

Doubtless all this was within the law, and doubtless the War Department has a perfect explanation for its action, but who doubts that if a competent and honest business man had been in charge of these sales that he would have received a much higher price for these airplanes? Even though they were a bit out of date for army purposes unquestionably they were worth far more for commercial purposes than was paid the government for them.

Right on the heels of this the War Department asked for many additional millions for the development of aviation in the army the coming year and Secretary Baker is complaining bitterly that a sum between 15 millions and 55 millions—the House and Senate figures—will be all that will be allowed. Can anyone wonder that Congress feels disposed to be a bit slow in the face of such utter profligacy and waste?

Profiteering in Wool

Another case of where waste took the form of crookedness—whether criminal or not, remains to be determined—is afforded by the manner in which the 1918 wool clip was handled. Charges that the government and the producers of wool have been robbed of millions of dollars by the big wool dealers by the method of handling this crop are contained in a statement issued last week by the National Board of Farm Organizations. Milo D. Campbell, of Coldwater, Mich., member of the national agricultural advisory committee, is author of the charges.

The total clip amounted to 700 million pounds, all of which was commandeered by the government. According to Mr. Campbell the wool buyers and the big wool dealers were made government agents and helped fix the price. He says the wool was bought "in the grease" from farmers for 65 and 67 cents a pound, and sold to the government as "scoured wool," but without scouring, at \$1.30 to \$1.85 a pound. He estimates that the amount of unfair profit may reach 10 cents a pound, or 70 million dollars. A nice fat sum for the profiteers.

Will Probe All Steals

Many of these extravagances and steals doubtless, will be probed, by the Graham committee, appointed by the House, to investigate costs of the war. What action the Senate takes regarding them probably will follow investigation of specific instances of graft and misuse of public funds. One of the big jobs of Congress, as soon as the seven big supply bills are out of the way, to provide for the running of the government for another year, will be to uncover as much of this crookedness as possible and force restitution from the guilty wherever it is possible to make them disgorge.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Motor Truck Shortens Hauls

BY E. R. ADAMS

We have faith in the motor truck because we have given it some severe tests from time to time and it always makes good. Our specialty is alfalfa hay and seed. We are located 3½ miles from a railroad station. By the team method of hauling it costs us exactly 35 cents a ton mile to deliver our product on board cars at the station, while by using a truck the cost of delivery is cut to a fraction less than 15 cents a ton mile, which gives a net saving of 20 cents for every mile of haul. In figuring our hauling costs we have counted such items as interest on investment, insurance, license, driver's wages, gasoline, engine oil, tires and depreciation.

With us the truck is not an experiment. "Old Number One," as we call it, was bought in 1916 and is still running. Of course, it is battered up considerably and makes a lot of noise, but it is still in the game and has paid for itself with a nice margin besides.

Of course, a few persons make a miserable failure when it comes to getting profitable results out of a truck, but in every farming community it is not a difficult thing to find men who make a failure in everything they undertake. It is a fact that some men cannot teach a colt to pull, neither can they teach a dog to come to their call. They will hitch a miserable team to a wagon and whip and yell and yet accomplish nothing. The art of driving a team is a fine one and only obtained after considerable practice. Every movement of a horse tells a story to a good horseman. Every sound from an engine has its meaning for an engineer. To get the best results with a truck the driver should study his machine as a teamster studies his horses. It is untruthful to say that a truck requires no care or attention, or that any person can drive one. We have found the "stitch in time" policy an excellent one to use in connection with all farm machinery—trucks included. Few farmers consider it good business to work a lame horse; the same reason holds good in connection with trucks—put it in good working order before you expect it to work. Experience has taught us that all truck troubles can be traced directly to careless driving. It is so easy to say: "The old oil should be drained and the crank case washed with kerosene and refilled with new oil, but I guess I'll wait 'till tomorrow," or "Those wheel bearings should be tightened a bit, but I'm awfully busy just now; I'll do it when I get time."

Our truck cost, complete, \$2,500. Some of our neighbors seemed troubled about this and asked, "Why didn't you buy a So-and-So truck; they cost only \$1,200?" Our reason for buying the higher priced truck was that we knew beforehand what a truck would have to do on the farm, so we bought a truck that was especially built for country roads and country loads. Experience has proved our judgment correct. We are going to buy another farm truck this spring and we are going to buy the same kind we bought before.

Why do we prefer trucks to horses? Because a truck places more power in the hands of one man. With a truck one man can do the work of four men, four wagons and eight horses. A loaded truck travels just four times as fast as a loaded team.

Because we can leave a truck anywhere at any time; it will stand without hitching.

Because a truck can always be made new again, but you cannot fix a dead horse with a monkey-wrench.

Because no matter how hot the day, no matter how bad the flies may be, the truck delivers a full day's work as usual.

Because a truck is economical—it eats only when it works.

What Caught the Chickens?

We had a preacher by the name of Hawkins, and a little girl in the family who was entertaining him couldn't remember his name. He told her to remember the hawk that caught her mother's chickens. That night the little girl said, "I forgot your name again." He said, "What caught your mother's chickens?" She answered, "Oh! Yes! Polecat."

Bonnie Thompson.

Temple, Okla.

Marketing the Wheat Crop

Farmers Have 200 Million Bushels of Grain

BY J. C. MOHLER

WITH a forecast of a wheat crop in Kansas this year aggregating twice the annual average production, a serious problem is involved in the marketing of the tremendous output promised. It is estimated that the Kansas wheat production this year will amount to 200 million bushels or more, as compared with 100 million bushels last year. The nearest approach to this year's promised production was in 1914, when the state raised 180 million bushels. In August of that year it will be remembered the railroads placed an embargo against wheat shipments, because of early congestion at terminal points. With the increased yield this year, and in fact with the greatly increased crop promised for the whole United States, we may expect similar conditions in aggravated form. Because of these facts the need for farmers and elevator companies to market and store the grain with the least possible loss and congestion of traffic is pressing. Every possible measure should be taken to insure the safe storage and handling of the enormous crop.

Storage Facilities are Inadequate

There is an unusual element in the situation this year that is likely to result in unusually heavy losses unless wheat growers themselves are awake to impending developments and take steps to divert consequences that may prove direful. In other years farmers held more or less wheat in some manner to get higher prices. But this year with the market price fixed the natural tendency would be to sell as soon as possible, to save shrinkage risk, insurance and interest. It must be said that under the circumstances it appears to be good business to sell at once, but if farmers generally strive to sell quickly the rush of grain to market will cause congestion all the way from terminals to the farms. The wheat will "back up" on the country, and this means that regardless of whether they are prepared, many farmers will be forced to hold their wheat.

Transportation and storage facilities are inadequate to move and handle the grain as it will be offered, provided there is no concerted effort by the growers to hold it back on the farms. A prominent railway official is quoted as saying that "The country is coming to the point where there will soon be a shortage of equipment. The easy situation that has obtained for the last few months will be shortly a thing of the past and troubles of former times in getting cars will be renewed." Incidentally the suggestion is made that shippers load cars as heavily as possible, disregarding so far as may be so-called trade units, and double and triple loading cars; that waste spaces be avoided in freight cars and the percentage of loss to dead weight increased to the highest ratio possible. But important as it is to practice all the economies in shipping, that will afford no appreciable relief. It will require more than 200,000 freight cars to handle the Kansas wheat crop of this year. Railway men themselves say that they will not be able to haul as much this year as say two years ago, for they have not been able to keep up their equipment. While new mills and elevators have been built, owing to depreciation of others it is a question whether the net storage of the wheat belt is increased over the storage capacity before the war.

Store Wheat on Farms

Because of the choked conditions of transportation and storage that seem bound to come early it seems to appear the part of wisdom for farmers generally to make provision for the storing of wheat on the farms where grown, as a matter of self protection. Otherwise great loss seems inevitable. It will be a big chore to thresh the crop, and farmers may have to proceed with threshing as they can get outfits, whether cars are at hand or elevator room available or not. Even if a shipping embargo may be declared threshing will doubtless have to go on. Under such conditions where adequate storage room does not already exist, it certainly would pay to provide some

sort of granaries, as for example, portable metal storage tanks, for piling wheat in the open on the ground or even on platforms that may be built, is bound to result in loss, not only in grain but in lower grades, due to damage from exposure.

Somebody must hold a great deal of wheat, somewhere, somehow, and the cheapest and best storage is on the farms in stacks. Unless the farmer who has grain in the shock is absolutely sure of his thresher and ability to market at once it would be wise to stack. Then the possible chance of loss thru not getting a thresher at the proper time would be avoided. The time required for wheat to cure in the shock is about a week; then it should be stacked or threshed. In late years the habit of threshing out of the shock has grown remarkably, even tho comparatively little can be separated by the time it should be. Whatever may be said for this practice it is a most wasteful method. Exposed to weather, every rain or dew will make the grain lighter and injure its color. Wheat standing in the shock for a month or more, as is not infrequently the case, will lose 3 to 4 pounds a bushel in weight and will depreciate in grade. Moreover in the hurry of threshing the grain is not separated from the straw as thoroly and completely as is possible.

Advantages of Stacking

There are many advantages to be derived from stacking. Briefly stated, it may be said that the man who properly stacks his grain is in many ways master of the situation, while the man who from choice or necessity threshes from the shock is always more or less at the mercy of chance. Passing thru the "sweat" in the stack improves color and quality, which so largely determines grade, and also promotes cleaner separation. It is said by experienced men that it is not unusual to lose enough grain from birds, vermin, winds, sun and rains, and in bleaching and shattering of grain when standing in the shock and while waiting for threshers, to pay for stacking several crops. In addition stacking is at least a partial solution for the grain congestion problem which every farmer can apply.

Grain well stacked will keep perfectly for an indefinite period of time, and insure a high quality of product. It is also of assistance in the conservation of straw and in clearing the fields, permitting their cultivation or use as pasture and enables the farmer to do urgent work that otherwise would have to be neglected. With the crop off the ground the land may be prepared early for wheat again in the fall, and this practice favors better yields, as has been thoroly demonstrated. Another point is that grain can be stacked safely before it is dry enough for the thresher.

Stacking the wheat is no drawback to early marketing, but the farmer is taking fewer chances when his grain is safely stacked, to be handled as desired or as convenience makes possible. There are, of course, exceptions to all rules and practices that are found generally advisable. The writer by no means wishes to place himself in the roll of adviser. He believes the points set forth are worthy of serious consideration. The conditions and circumstances of the farmer are the governing factors in each individual case. There seems no question, however, that much wheat that might be saved by

stacking is now lost, and the further incentive this year to stack is the prospect of congested markets forcing the holding of wheat on the farmers. In that case the wheat should be stored in the best possible condition. Doing so ought to mean more money to the farmer by saving grain and conserving the quality, even tho the price remains the same. Stacking is a practicable method of storing within the reach of the farmer. If stacking is a "lost art" it is one that should be revived permanently.

Careful Threshing Required

It is timely also to urge the utmost care in threshing. During the war we had our eyes opened to the enormous loss in the single operation of separating the grain. It is estimated that the agitation of the Food Administration last year along this line saved approximately a total of 22 million bushels of wheat to the country by better methods. The United States Department of Agriculture is advising farmers to "apply for themselves and to demand, as is their right, from threshers employed by them, the 'blanket test,' showing definitely the amount of wheat blown with the straw thru the stacker into the straw pile, to determine without argument the wastage of any machine. This consists of gathering in a canvas all the straw chaff, and similar material, blown thru the stacker, sifting it out and with fanning mill getting down to the wheat wasted. If 1 pint of wheat is found while the weigher makes five trips, meaning 2½ bushels of grain threshed, it is less than 1 per cent and may be unavoidable; 2 pints is poor operation and more than that is wasteful practice and the machine should be shut down for repairs." The Department further emphasizes the saving effected by cleaning up the fields and about the thresher, pointing out "Four things ought to be done by every wheat raiser; rake the shock rows, use tight bottom wagons and barges, clean up under the machine and use canvas under the front of the separator. The test of raking shock rows in Wisconsin last year produced 135 bushels from 22 acres; in Oklahoma 90 acres yielded 110 bushels on one farm and 55-bushels from 70 acres on another; 144 farms yielded 5,063 bushels. Kansas saved 1½ bushels an acre where these instructions were followed."

The war made it quite clear that our great national sin is wastefulness. Our lessons in economy and conservation taught by the stern necessities of war shall not go unheeded. It is incumbent on the farmers to stop the big leaks in Kansas agriculture and one of these may be plugged by more careful management in the handling and threshing of our wheat crop. To whatever extent leaks may be stopped the producer is enriched proportionately, and moreover the world needs the wheat.

A Mighty Industry—Motors

Manufacturing automobiles and automobile accessories is one of the foremost industries of the United States. One manufacturer alone is known to have turned out more than 3,500 complete automobiles in one day, and to have turned out in one year 350,000 cars. Many concerns produce from 50,000 to 125,000 cars annually. The census of the industry gives the value of the automobile products in 1914 at \$632,831,474. Wonderful changes in the last four years have greatly increased the value of the products of this industry, which was practically unknown 20 years ago.

A recent study developed the fact that there are 85 occupations in the automobile manufacturing industry, which in its various branches offers

excellent opportunities to mechanics, apprentices, and men who wish to take up a new trade. A man with even very limited qualifications can surely fit in somewhere.

The industry is still growing rapidly and branching out into what may be called an automotive industry, embracing the manufacture of motor trucks, tractors, and airplanes, as well as of automobiles.

Where Ripe Olives Originate

BY DELPHIA PHILLIPS

Almost all the ripe olives eaten in the United States are grown and cured in California. Until only a few years ago no one in this country thought of eating the ripe fruit and it is still an unknown delicacy in some places.

Most of the olives consumed in this country used to be imported from Spain in great casks, and were bottled and labeled for local trade after they arrived here. But these olives were all green, as Spain and other old-world countries have never been successful in curing ripe olives so they could be shipped. This is partly due to differences in climate, or the quality of the olives, but mainly to the lack of some one to study out a reliable formula for the curing.

Professor Bioletti of the Agricultural Experiment station at Berkeley, Cal., gave this subject careful study, and made many tests. The result was that unique product, the delicious ripe olives, which are not a condiment, as so many persons suppose, but a real food.

Olive trees are rather difficult to propagate. The seeds are so hard that they will lie in the ground for two years before the moisture necessary for germination can penetrate the shell. This difficulty has been obviated to some extent by a practice of clipping off a portion of the shell so the moisture can get in at once. Under this treatment, the seeds begin to sprout in five or six weeks.

The little seedlings, if left to their own devices, revert to their wild state, so they must be grafted at a certain stage of their growth. There are other methods of propagation, but the seed clipping is the newest, and seems to be the best.

The California olive crop is picked from October to November. This is the most expensive part of olive culture, for the picking must all be done by hand so as not to bruise the fruit. The method commonly followed by the pickers is to put the olives in a canvas bag hung from the shoulder. These bags are emptied from time to time, into barrels or boxes, usually by another worker. In some orchards sheets are spread under the trees for the fruit to fall on when picked.

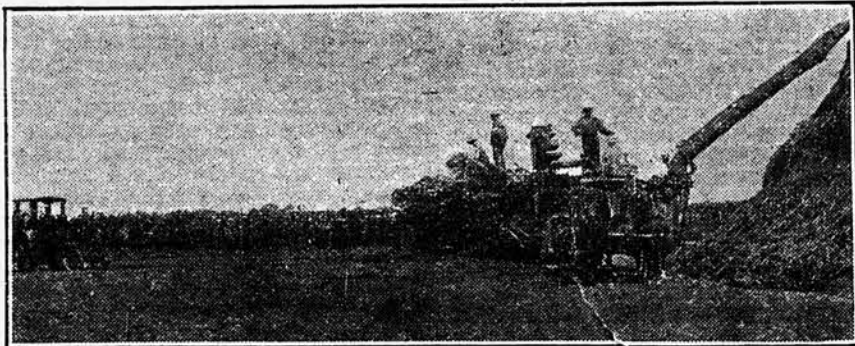
The olives are shipped in water, and as much of the handling thereafter as possible is done with the olives in liquid to prevent bruising.

Hundreds of large vats filled with olives in all stages of curing can be seen at the olive packing plants during the season, some in weak, some in strong salt brine, or being treated to a succession of lyes of different strengths.

The fermentation, which is the first process, is brought about by a salt brine of certain strength. This is merely to open the pores of the olive to allow the other mixtures to penetrate. After being treated with lyes the olives are subjected to many washings, and by means of various processes of salt brines, lyes, and repeated washings, the bitter principle is gradually overcome, and the rich, oily flavor is brought out. About six weeks is required for the total curing process.

The grading machines have graduated sizes of slots and grooves which separate the olives, and send them to their proper channels. From the graders, the olives go on broad, moving belts, which carry them in front of two lines of women workers on either side of it. Each worker picks out any faulty or discolored olive she may see as they pass before her, and those she misses go on to the next to be culled out. By the time the end of the belt is reached, about all of the defective ones have been removed.

The olives are then put into cans, covered with brine, sealed and subjected to steam cooking in closed retorts. After this, comes the labeling, and the ripe olives are ready for market.



Many Tractors are Now Used to Run the Separator. More Careful Threshing Will be Required by Farmers This Year.

The National Tractor Show

Wichita To Have Plowing Demonstrations July 14-19

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON



The West Has Many Stacks of Wheat Like These That Soon Will Turn Into Stacks of Gold. Tractors Made This Possible.

WICHITA has been chosen as the place for the next National Tractor show which will be held July 14 to July 19. Farmers and tractor men from every part of the United States will be present and it is expected that the attendance this year will break all previous records. The city has made arrangements to provide accommodations for 150,000 visitors and there will be ample room for all. In addition to its many hotels there are more than 10,000 modern rooms with bath accommodations that will be available in private homes. Every provision possible has been made to make the visitors comfortable and all who attend may expect a pleasant and profitable time.

Why the Location is Ideal

Wichita is an ideal location for a great tractor show and tractor demonstration. It is easy of access and is convenient to all of the great wheat growing states of the West. In July the roads are usually at their best, and thousands of motor cars and other conveyances will be driven to the show by their farmer owners from Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri. Trunk lines of leading railroads that enter Wichita from every point of the compass will bring hundreds of visitors from far distant states. Wichita is almost in the center of the wheat belt of the Great Plains and it is there that the wheat fields are at their best.

Harvesting will be out of the way, and several thousand acres of wheat stubble will be ready for the plow at the opening of the National Tractor show.

The city headquarters for the National Tractor association will be at the Hotel Lassen, at the southwest corner of Market and First streets in Wichita. The special entertainments and programs arranged by the Wichita Chamber of Commerce will be given at the Wichita Forum which is one of the largest and best auditoriums in the West. This building is the permanent home of the Wichita Tractor Club's Winter Tractor show, and contains approximately 140,000 feet of exhibition space. The auditorium has a seating capacity that will accommodate 6,000 persons.

The field headquarters for the tractor show or the "tent city" will be located 6½ miles out on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad at Tyler. A regular "shuttle service" will be maintained on this line from Wichita to Tyler from 9:15 A. M. until 5 P. M. for the benefit of all who desire to see the tractor show. Public plowing demonstrations will start Tuesday afternoon, July 15 at 1 o'clock and will continue until 3:30 o'clock. Private demonstrations, corn cultivation, middle busting, and seedbed preparation will take place each morning from 9:00 A. M. to 11:30 A. M. Thursday morning, July 17 is especially designated as "Seedbed Day" at which time all exhibitors will have plots of ground

ready for harrow disking, dragging, packing and other necessary preparation for planting and seeding the ground. Representatives of the Copper Farm Press will be at both the city and the field headquarters of the National Tractor association to co-operate with the management in its efforts to make this show the greatest ever held.

Aside from these plans for the actual demonstration is the bigger thought in the minds of the National Tractor association, the Wichita Chamber of Commerce, and the representatives of the agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture, as well as all progressive farmers, of emphasizing the urgent need of using the best tools available, early and good plowing, to increase yields, proper preparation of the seedbed, and good seeding, in order to meet the urgent demand for all farm products in the most intelligent, labor saving and cost producing way that may be possible. Shiftless and wasteful methods in farming must be eliminated. Modern farming must be put on the same scientific business basis as all other big business has been handled.

At Wichita, Eastern and Northern manufacturers can meet Western farmers, bankers and business men, and thus get into closer personal touch with dealers, salesmen, experts and others. It will afford all a better chance to get a thorough understanding of the actual needs and demands of the other fellow that will be sure to establish better relationships than ever would be possible thru telephone and cable messages or personal letters. Wichita has prepared accommodations for 150,000 visitors and there is no reason why the attendance should not be fully that large.

Best Tractors to Exhibit

An unusually large number of the leading tractor and implement companies in the United States will have exhibits at Wichita during the National Tractor show and all farmers planning to invest in such machinery and equipment will find it much to their advantage to be present and see the various exhibits. Farmers in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico all know the value of tractors and how they cheapen production costs and enlarge the possibilities of the farm. Ample grounds will be set aside for the tents and equipment of all exhibitors. A pressure water system will be installed and a pipe line will be laid the entire length of the main street of the tractor tent city. Electric current three phase A. C. at 110 volts will be available for either power or lights. Adequate telephone service will be installed. Immediately adjoining the main street or highway of the tractor tent city will be a strip of ground 250 feet wide and 160 rods long set aside as a parking space for motor cars. This will be enclosed with a woven wire fence and kept under guard.

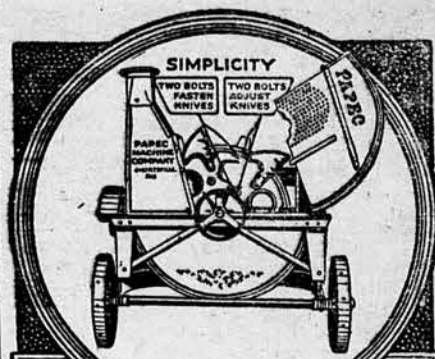
No detail of comfort for the exhibitors and visitors will be overlooked. The most complete system of sanitary toilets ever constructed at a tractor demonstration will be provided. All parts of the tractor tent city will be supplied with drinking fountains, and hydrants will be installed at convenient places thruout the grounds. There also will be a large number of barrels of ice water for the benefit of the thirsty crowds that will be in attendance. Streets will be well sprinkled and kept free of dust. Every convenience possible will be provided. W. E. Holmes, secretary of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce, and A. E. Hildebrand, manager of the National Tractor show, will supply programs and all additional information that may be desired about the demonstrations to be given at Wichita. By all means make your plans to be present. The demonstrations will be instructive and profitable and you will never regret the cost.

A Word to the Wise

For wisdom is a defence, and money is a defence, but the excellency of knowledge is that wisdom giveth life to them that have it.

—Ecclesiastes, 7:12.

A good job for this summer: Work up interest in your district for a hot noon lunch at your school. Your children will do better work for it.



WHY THE PAPEC KNIVES SHEAR CLEAN

FOR SATISFACTORY ensilage cutting, the knives must shear *keen and clean*—and do so *every time* around, and year after year. The knives and shear plate *must* be in close, perfect adjustment.

The adjustment of a knife on a Papec Ensilage Cutter is simply a matter of turning two bolts. And the shear plate is double-nut bolted to the *solid one-piece semi-steel frame*—it *never* gets out of alignment. In fact, because of the solid one-piece semi-steel frame, with main-frame bearings *cast in*, every part of the Papec cutting mechanism *stays* in alignment. The solid frame *never* twists—it's *always true*.

Both the knives and the shear plate on a Papec are easily removed and replaced *without disturbing any other parts*.

Our 1919 catalog explains the many mechanical features which make it so profitable for you to "own your own" Papec. Send for a copy today.

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The Individual—made in two sizes, 20x36 and 24x46—carries the strongest warranty a thresher builder could give you.

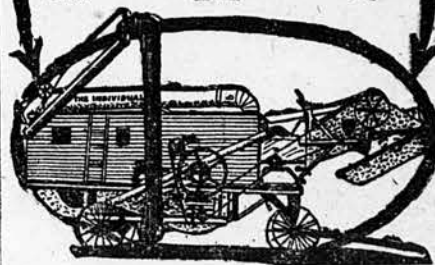
Let an Individual save you money this threshing season. You are up against your annual threshing problem now—and we have an Individual ready to ship you within forty-eight hours after your order.

Write today for our booklet, "How an Individual Will Save Your Grain This Year" and the name of your nearest Individual dealer.

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When You're Tired

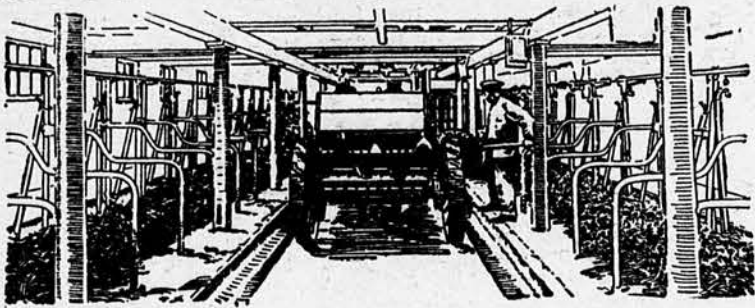
and need the invigoration of a well-flavored, full-bodied hot cup, there's nothing superior to

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Delicious and healthful, it supports and cheers with its refreshing goodness, and it is an economical table drink as well.

At Grocers.

Two sizes, usually sold at 15c and 25c



Spreaders Worth \$500

IN 1916 two 40-acre fields of corn grew side by side in Illinois. On one an International spreader had been used consistently for three years. The other had seen no manure for seven years.

That was the only difference between those two fields. One produced a matured crop running just over 80 bushels to the acre, the other averaged barely 30 bushels of soft corn. If both crops sold at the same bushel price, the fertilized field produced \$2,000 more than the unfertilized one.

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The Full Line of International Harvester Quality Machines

Grain Harvesting Machines	Haying Machines	Corn Machines
Binders Push Binders Headers Rice Binders Harvester-Threshers Reapers Shockers Thrashers	Mowers Tedders Side Delivery Rakes Loaders (All Types) Rakes Bunchers Combination Side Rakes and Tedders Sweep Rakes Stackers Combination Sweep Rakes and Stackers Baling Presses	Planters Drills Cultivators Motor Cultivators Binders Pickers Ensilage Cutters Shellers Huskies & Shredders
Tillage Implements Disk Harrows Tractor Harrows Spring-Tooth Harrows Peg-Tooth Harrows Orchard Harrows Soil Pulverizers Cultivators	Planting & Seeding Machines Corn Planters Corn Drills Grain Drills Broadcast Seeders Alfalfa & Grass Seed Drills Fertilizer & Lime Sowers	Other Farm Equipment Cream Separators Feed Grinders Manure Spreaders Straw Spreader Attachments Farm Wagons Farm Trucks Stalk Cutters Knife Grinders Tractor Hitches Binder Twine
Power Machines Kerosene Engines Gasoline Engines Kerosene Tractors Motor Trucks Motor Cultivators		

International Harvester Company of America

CHICAGO

(Incorporated)

U S A

Farm Engineering

BY K. J. T. EKBLAW

**Improvement in Farm Machinery.
Value of Anti-Friction Bearings.
Life of the Corn Binder.
Durability of All Farm Implements.
Trend is for Simplicity.
Cause of Increased Draft.
How Roller Bearings Help.
Why the Tractor is Economical.**

DEFINITE steps are being taken by a number of implement manufacturers toward a much needed improvement in the design and construction of farm machinery. The recent appearance of a tractor-binder cutting a 10-foot swath, and equipped with 37 roller bearings, and with enclosed gears running in oil, marks an epoch.

In this connection, it is interesting to note the remarks made by F. N. G. Kranich, a prominent agricultural engineer, in an address before the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at a meeting December, 1917, at Chicago.

"At a casual glance," says Mr. Kranich, "one would be inclined to say that the use of anti-friction bearings on farm machinery would be a waste of time and money. This is largely due, no doubt, to the fact that farm machinery seems to be so crudely designed and built. Then, too, they are for use out of doors and receive such poor attention from the farmer."

It is only a question of how much more work the farmer can get out of this machine for the added expenses of the good construction that necessarily goes with anti-friction bearing installation. If, for instance, he pays \$10 more for a mower equipped with high grade roller bearings and gets \$30 more work out of it, he gains this.

Time is a great and important element in farming. This is largely because the seasons are short, and the help is very scarce. When the farm machine is operated in conjunction with the tractor, reliability in its performance is more important than ever. Nothing will aid in producing this element of reliability as much as the equipment of high grade anti-friction bearings. I should venture to say that 75 per cent of farm machine difficulties arrive thru bearing trouble.

A fairly good idea of what our present farm implements return on the investment can be seen from the results taken from one of the Federal bulletins issued early in 1916. While our prices are different today the relative values are alike. Take for instance the corn binder which was purchased for \$125. It has an actual life of 40 days which makes an average of 3.7 days a year for 10.8 years.

Now, then, for the sake of comparison, suppose a manufacturer purchased a small drill press for the same sum (\$125) and he found that it would work only 40 days, he would think that he was cheated beyond any chance of adjustment. If a salesman should tell this manufacturer that such would be the result, he would no doubt be put out of the office without ceremony. Even for the sake of an argument suppose the corn binder should have lasted twice as long or 21 years, which would mean 80 days, even then comparing it with a shop tool like a small drill press or power hack saw, the manufacturer would feel he was badly beaten in the deal.

It would be only logical, therefore to suppose that the corn binder would do more work than it does in actual field conditions. By looking over the entire list, one is amazed at the figures given, to think that our farm machinery gives so little return for the money spent.

The scrap iron yards, the platform for returned goods at the implement house, and discarded machinery on the farm, all show that the bearings are worn out, and like the "One Hoss Shay" they are all about equally worn. This is where the greatest difficulties arise.

One of the features and the greatest and most important and most gratifying is the trend toward simplicity in

farm machine design and construction. This also means greater reliability. Adjustable features of all kinds are being eliminated very rapidly. This is due to the fact that it takes valuable time to make adjustments and more than all else that there is great danger of getting misadjustments, which always mean much trouble, time and expense.

The common use of cold rolled rods between a journal and the bore in a box, commonly called "roller bearing," is justifiable only because it makes for simplicity. It's about as cheap as a split-babbitted box and no more efficient. But it can't be pulled down too tight by adjustment and can't melt out from heat, and if it becomes worn out it can be replaced by anyone unfamiliar with mechanics because it's only necessary to slip it into place without adjustment of any sort whatever. For this reason this type bearing has been so commonly used on mowers, binders, spreaders and so forth. It makes for simplicity on these machines. The elements of draft, time and oil, replacement and service were not, however, considered. In these it is no better than babbitt and often not as good.

The inconsistency of its present use lies in the fact that the cold rolled steel rods operate on a machined surface of the cast iron or box of the machine. The great difference in the hardness of these two metals causes the cast iron to wear very rapidly and this cannot be replaced so easily in most cases. In a mower, for instance, it would require a new frame. Then, too, it is absolutely impossible to get a uniform load on these long solid rollers with the result that besides wearing fast they wear uneven. This increases the draft and defeats the purpose of the bearing.

For shredders, cylinder shellers, threshers and grinders where severe service is encountered, solid rolling elements in the bearing do not stand up under service. They just wear or flake-off in from 30 to 50 days' service. This is not due to a lack of good design or mounting, but to the fact that the service is too great and severe. Many places, too numerous to name, might be cited where this holds true.

Farm machinery, unlike motor cars, is working only a small part of the year but what it lacks in time is made up in severe service, because this machinery works at its maximum when it does work. Neither is it, as a rule, mounted on springs or pneumatic tires but subjected to shocks of the severest kinds. Then, too, the farmer as a rule works it at an overload, with draft machines, as well as with belt power machines.

It is not altogether a question of power saving when anti-friction bearings are to be used on implements.

With the old type bearing on a gauge wheel it is necessary to stop to oil about every 30 minutes. This means holding up all the plows in the gang often as many as 12 and in the aggregate very much time spent in oiling that should be put in useful work, plowing. This same thing is true of rolling coulters on plows. Even the wheels of these implements equipped with roller bearings are an economic installation.

When these various implements were horse-drawn the need for high grade anti-friction bearings was much less. The farmer always rested the horses at the end of every row or two or every 20 or 30 minutes, and while they rested, he oiled his machine parts. The plow wheels, rolling coulters or gauge wheel received attention. After he got the tractor it was different, of course.

It therefore follows that to keep this tractor running the greatest number of days means that the implements with which the tractor is to be used also must run continually without constant attention to oiling or adjusting and putting on replacements.

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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Wheat Harvest in Coffey County.
How to Save Lodged Grain.
Oats of Excellent Quality.
Corn is Doing Well.
The Grader Lightens Road Work.
Lightning Rods Good Investment.
Building Costs Have Increased.

WH EAT harvest began in Coffey county during the week which ended June 21 but as it was a week of showers in many parts of the county rather slow progress was made. No upland fields have been cut but if the weather remains dry harvesting will become general on every farm this week. Note that I say "if the weather remains dry." Never was the matter of harvest so much a question of weather as it is at this moment. The fields are so full of moisture that even a little rain makes conditions bad; the wheat is so very heavy and in many fields so badly lodged that the ground underneath dries rather slowly.

I have been told that on the fields of badly lodged grain in the Neosho bottom the use of the wide horse rake to bring the down grain up so the binder can handle it is giving good results. By raking it in the opposite direction from which it is being cut it brings the grain up so the binder does good work. Those who have seen it say the bundles come out in good order. This is good news, for there is a large acreage of lodged grain in this county not only on the bottoms but on the uplands as well.

We have up to today, June 23, cut no grain except a small field of volunteer oats. These oats made about half a stand but they looked so thrifty last spring that we let them stand just to see what they would make. They were heavily filled with grain of the best quality and while the yield will not be large because of the light stand they will, without doubt, make seed oats of the very highest quality. We took a day and went all over our binder trying to get it in good condition. We have the extension guards on but have had no chance to give them a trial in lodged grain. Those who have used them say they work well. I see no reason why they should not. Most of the grain is lying down with the heads to the north and in such a case it will be best to cut the grain east and west even if one cannot make such long rounds.

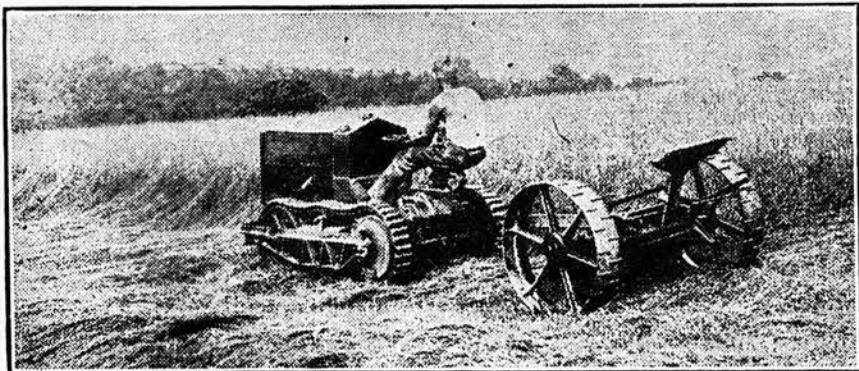
We spent the most of the past week in the corn field and have it in very good condition to leave over harvest except for one wet spot where the water seeps out at the bottom of a hill. Most of the corn planted on April 22 and 23 is at this date, June 23, up to the arch of the cultivator. That planted one month later is about knee high. As both plantings are in the same field, when we plowed it crossways we had to take the little with the big but managed it all right without the use of fenders. At the last we plowed the kafir which was planted May 25 on freshly plowed ground and found that it had made a good stand and that it was clear of weeds. The soil there was in garden condition and I am now glad that we took time to plow the ground and top plant this crop. I believe we will gain at least one week in ripening by top planting. The August rains will determine the fate of the kafir, however, no matter how well it was planted.

Three miles of the county road lying beside this farm and between it and Burlington are being graded and we are most thankful to see the work being done. No work had been done on this road for several years and it was getting in bad condition. The power used in grading is a big steam engine and it handles the big 12-foot grader with ease. There are now several of these big engines owned near here and a few of them are to be used after threshing for pulling road graders. This means late grading, I know, but it is the best that could be done under present conditions. May and the first part of June were too wet to grade and all other work will have to stand from this time until the grain is cut and threshed. I am told that the owner of one big engine gets \$3 an hour for the use of it in pulling a grader. At this price he provides coal and hires the water hauled. In short he bears all the expenses of providing power while the township pays for the grader end. This, to my mind, will be much cheaper and better than hiring horses.

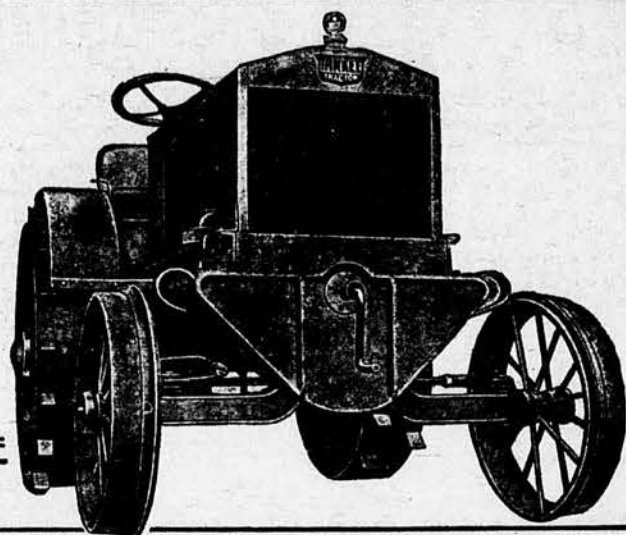
I have a letter from Marshall county this week inquiring the cost of putting lightning rods on farm buildings. For the job we recently had done we paid at the rate of 16 cents a foot for copper cable and for each point used paid \$2.50. I believe that this is a fair price and if any rod man were to charge more than 20 cents a foot and \$2.50 a point I should advise the ordering of the cable and points and doing the work with home labor. A man who is used to the work can do it quicker and perhaps better. Anyhow, whoever does the job should get the ground ends down deep; the man who put up ours went down 10 feet. At the foregoing prices the cost of rodding the average house or barn would be from \$20 to \$25 and I don't believe there is an owner of farm buildings in Kansas who can afford to live in an unrodded house or keep his stock in an unrodded barn when the cost of rods is no more than this.

In this matter of protection from lightning and also in the matter of insurance I don't think that many of us realize how much greater replacement charges are than what they were five years ago. The house or barn which could be built for \$1,500 five years ago would today cost at least \$2,500. For this reason I believe it a wise plan to increase the amount of insurance whenever any policy is renewed if not before. And in the matter of fire prevention we should take every precaution for I believe that most farmers are at present not insured for 50 per cent of what it would cost to replace their buildings. The origin of most of the barn fires in this state is lightning as, in fact, it is in most states. Even in a state so free from summer storms as Vermont, out of 1,416 fires reported in 1918 at least 612 were caused by lightning.

This matter of the increased cost of farm buildings should also be considered when a price is set on the farm. Where a farm has a good set of buildings the increased cost of them as compared with what erection costs were often is enough to make a very substantial rise in the price of the land.



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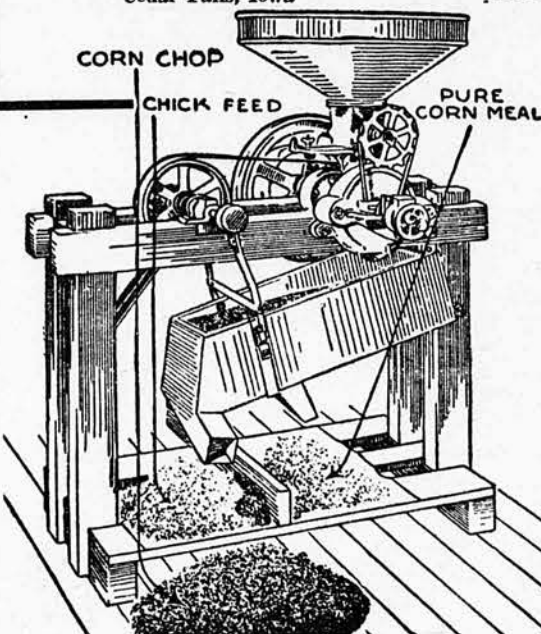
but on the market for years and proven to be a time, labor and money saver for FARMERS. It is the PERFECT mill—the 100% EFFICIENT mill. A size for every need—a price for every purse.

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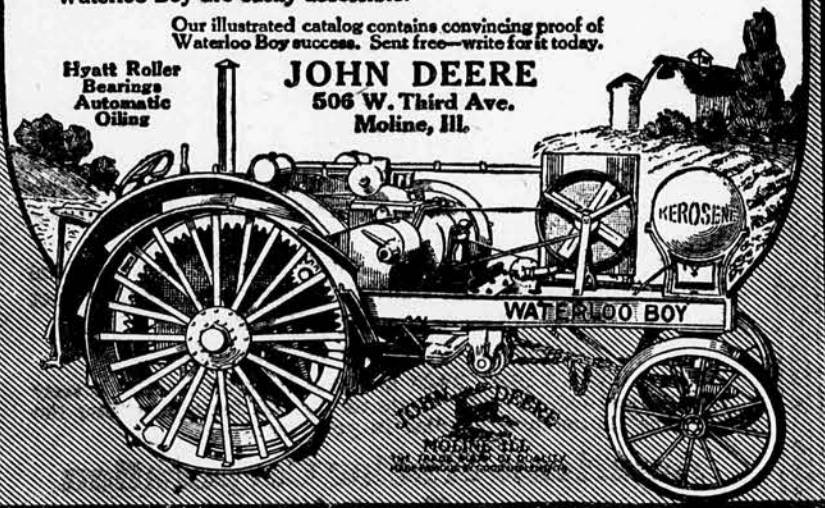
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For Our Young Readers

Young Cannors Find Inspiration in Team Work

BY ELIZABETH DICKENS
Riley County

There are girls who think that life depends on a dress or auto fine. But the girls we want in the future are the girls with the "4-H" sign.

THIS is the slogan, not only of the 137 Kansas canning clubs, but of the canning organizations all over the United States. The "4-H" sign, which is the insignia worn by the canning club members, represents the development of the heart, the head, the hands, and the health of each member of the organization.

The fulfillment of all that is implied by the "4-H" sign would seem to be a large enough contract to keep any girls busy but the energetic Kansas canners declare that they have added

of the Harvey county team canned 299 quarts of fruits and vegetables. As the wheat show took place after the interstate contest, it was not possible for the Harvey county team to compete in the national contest, and, as the contest for 1919 covers only the work done in 1919, the wheat show rating cannot be used to determine the next interstate contestant. The state contest for 1919 probably will be held sometime in September.

The canning clubs share, in common with practically all the club organizations, the unique feature of enabling members to compete for the interstate contest and, at the same time, to earn a neat sum during their vacation months. The products of nearly all the club organizations, whether canning, pig, or poultry, are salable. One of the best records for 1918 was made by Florence Fish, a Leavenworth county girl, who made a profit of \$74.16 on the 253 quarts of fruit and vegetables which she canned in 1918.

Kinds of Trees

See if you can name the trees represented in this puzzle. Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas. There will be packages of postcards



They Carried Away the Honors.

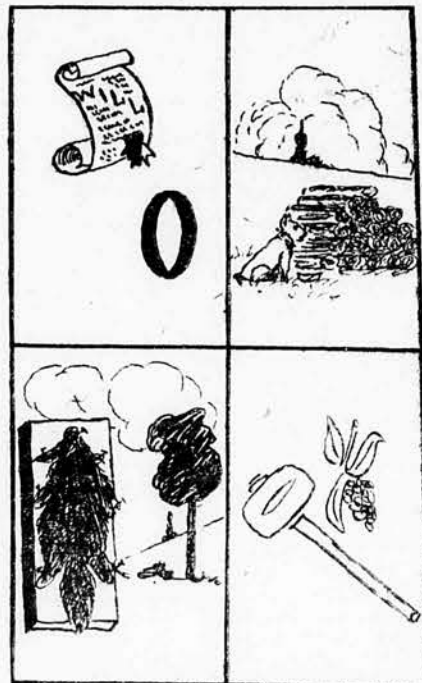
to their "4-H" sign a fifth H, standing for hustle. And they have need to hustle, too, have these canning club girls, if they would fulfill that motto of theirs, "Make the best better." The girls feel confident, however, that they are able not only to better their own best, but to better the best of all other teams competing in the interstate contest which is to be held in Sioux City next September.

The interstate canning club contest of 1919 is to be bigger and better than either of the two previous ones. Ten states were represented at Sioux City last year—Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Ohio, Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming and Wisconsin. The Nebraska team carried away the honors in 1918. Last year the contest was open only to canning clubs, but plans are being made to include in this year's contest branches of club work which interest boys as much as the canning work interests girls. Boys are not barred from the canning clubs, however. In the contest last year one boy participated—a member of the Minnesota team, who was determined to show the world that women are not the only ones who can make good in new lines of work.

Altho some individual contests have been held at various times, the teams which compete in the interstate contest are always made up of three members each. It has been found that the demonstration team of three obtains better results than are obtained by individual effort, and, at the same time promotes the spirit of co-operation. Before competing in the interstate contest the team must first win the county contest and the state contest.

Canning club members more than 18 years old are classed as senior members, those less than 18 as junior members. Heretofore, a demonstration team has consisted of one senior member and two junior members. This year the team is to be composed entirely of junior members. Each member of the team is required to bring to the contest 12 quarts of fruit or vegetables which she has canned. At the contest the members of the team exhibit their canned products, give a demonstration, talk on what they have accomplished in their canning work and answer the questions which the people ask them. Their ranking depends on four points: knowledge of the subject, delivery, correctness of the answers given to the questions and the results which the contestant has to show for the year's work.

An interesting demonstration of the Kansas canning and bread club work was given last October at the Wichita Wheat show. The Harvey county team won first place while the Rice county team took second place. The members



for the first three girls and the first three boys who send correct answers. The time of answering will be judged by the postmark on your letter.

Solution June 21 puzzle—What shade of red? Cardinal. The prize winners: Aletha Smith, Roger McNall, Phyllis Griffith, Hazel Farley, Faye Close, Helen Graham.

A Large Practice

An Illinois physician who had motored into an Ohio town found a native standing back of the machine laughing.

"What's the joke?" inquired the owner.

"Nothing, but you're a doctor, ain't you?"

"Yes."

"I thought so when I saw that red cross on the front of your car. But if I owned the car I think I'd put that sign on the back."

The doctor walked around to the rear and looked at his license tag. It read, "46,000 Ill."

Prize for Best Picture

Who has a good picture of boys or girls in swimming? A prize of \$1 will be awarded for the best swimming scene. Address Bertha G. Schmidt, Editor Young Folks Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Capper Poultry Club

We Receive the First Letter from Our Orphan

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Club Secretary

MY DEAR Benefactors: I have the pleasure of telling you that I have received the first quarterly order in the sum of 48 francs on your generous gift. I do not know how to express my gratitude. I am mute in the presence of so much generosity. This unexpected assistance which has come to me from so far away truly is very fine on your part.

"You have made a ray of hope to shine in our house where hope had almost vanished. I have seen my mother smile and my childish heart has been touched."

"Thank you again, dear benefactors. Thanks always. I remain your faithful little friend who will grow with such a gratitude as has never reached him before."

"Louis Courniaire."

That is the first letter which the Capper Poultry club girls have received from their little French orphan. The letter is dated June 3. A few days before it arrived, Louis's mother, Mme. Victoria Courniaire, also wrote to the Capper Poultry club. Her letter was in reply to one which the club secretary had written to her, informing her that we wished to adopt her little son thru the Society of the Fatherless Children of France. Mme. Courniaire thanked us for our kindness and promised to send the picture of her little son as soon as possible. She also has a little daughter, named Thressa.

Capper Poultry club girls are becoming more and more interested in French orphans. The girls of Johnson county also have received a letter from the little orphan to whose support they have contributed. Linn county girls are now planning to adopt an orphan and have raised more than \$21 towards its support.

Now there are several other club matters to be taken up. Letters have been sent to all of the breed club officers telling them of their duties. The success of the breed clubs will depend largely upon the officers. The presidents should correspond with the other officers and each should endeavor to plan to boost her own club. The chief work of the secretaries will be to send out the catalogs this fall. Newspapers are becoming popular among the county clubs. Why not have breed club newspapers? This is merely a suggestion which I am making to the officers.

I wish we had space to print the interesting portions of all the letters of club girls but those which follow are all that I can let you read today.

Extracts from Letters

After the program at our monthly meeting we handed out questions which were made out by some of our members. The girls could answer some of them that their parents could not. We called the questions a chicken catechism. Here are some of them: Name the different classes of chickens. Name the breeds in each class. What should laying hens be fed? What should sitting hens be fed? What type of chicken houses do you prefer and why? Name some of the most common poul-

try diseases. How do eggs compare with other foods? Of what is an egg composed?—Hazel Horton, leader, Linn county.

Even rain didn't keep the girls from attending the monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Banks and Ruth. We had our pictures taken; then the business meeting was held and the program followed. One of the unusual features of the program was an exhibit shown by Mrs. John Brun. This consisted of her son's helmet and gas mask. The club decided to have the same colors as last year—gold and white. Plans were discussed for attending the Capper Poultry club meeting at the Topeka Free Fair this fall.—Mrs. Arthur Gingrich, Atchison county.

Six of us went to Glasco in a car for our monthly meeting. As it was Sunday, we attended Sunday school immediately after arriving. We were entertained at the home of Esther Teasly. When noon came 12 of us sat down to dinner and, believe me, we surely had a good dinner. Our meeting was held in the afternoon. Before departing for our homes, we had a pleasant surprise—delicious ice cream was served.—Cora Wilson, Cloud county.

Marie Myers was our hostess at our last meeting. We decided that our uniform will be white middies and skirts and red ties. The state flower is our flower. We are going to embroider it on one sleeve and on the other sleeve we will put J. Co.—Vera Brown, leader, Jefferson county.

My! but we had a fine meeting at Camp Carille! All of the poultry club girls were there. Reno county beat in the baseball game. Four Pratt county girls were present. Stafford county members said that Reno county had the best program. We went 11 miles to practice our program the week before our picnic.—Pearl Taylor, Reno county.

My chickens are just fine. I have 150 little ones now; 86 were hatched last.—Blanche Ewald, Marshall county.

The nine largest chickens which I have raised this year weigh about 2 pounds. I have about 130 little chicks.—Myrtle Dirks, leader, Butler county.

I am offering two prizes to Coffey county girls. One will go to the girl in the baby chick department who sends in the neatest reports promptly the first day of each month; the other will be for the neatest reports sent on time by a girl in the pen department. The prizes will be awarded in December. Helen Wheeler is certainly interested in the club. In order to attend our last meeting she walked 5 miles. Here is a stanza which she composed for our meeting:

Strawberry short cake, huckleberry pie!
We can win a prize if we try.
We're no bluff; we're the stuff.
We raise purebreds, but can't raise enough.

All of our members but one were present and we had a fine meeting.—Ruth Wheeler, leader, Coffey county.

Under the first two hens that I set, I put 32 eggs and when they were hatched I got 30 strong, healthy chicks.—Beth Beckey, Leavenworth county.

(Continued on Page 34.)



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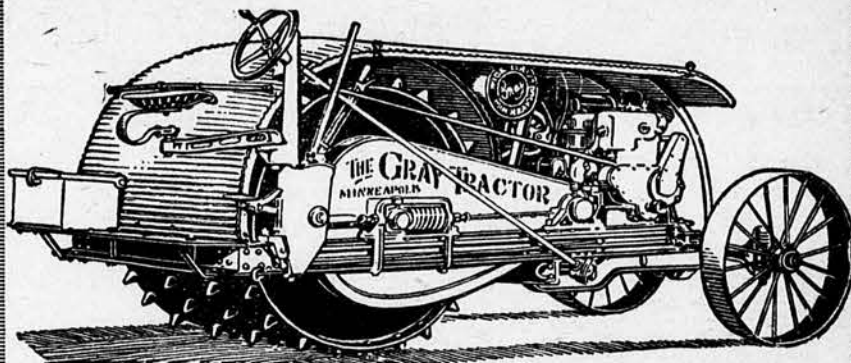
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DENNING WHEAT CRIB

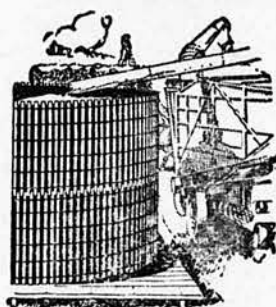
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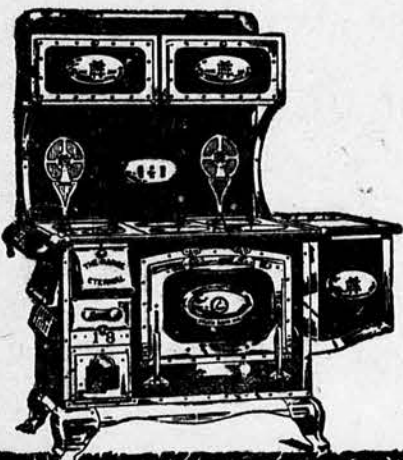
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With the Home Makers

Making Last Summer's Hat Look Like New

BY ELIZABETH STORM



BECAUSE a hat was bought last summer is not sufficient reason for discarding it for a new one, especially if it is a perfectly good hat which gave absolute satisfaction last summer. This was the decision reached by our farm girls' club this summer. But just how to renovate these deserving head pieces was a subject for discussion. A few ideas were exchanged at the time but the girls concluded they would work out their own problems and present the finished article at the next meeting two weeks distant.

When that day arrived many mysterious boxes and packages appeared with the club members at the home of their president. A millinery fashion show was, of course, the feature of the afternoon, after which every girl explained the methods she had used in making her hat as good as new.

Betty's hat had been a plain little chin-chin sailor of milan straw which was badly sunburned. She applied a paste of lemon juice and sulfur, allowed it to dry thoroly and after a good brushing the hat was bleached to the natural color. With rose colored taffeta ribbon she faced the brim by rolling the outer edge over a wire and laying it in loose folds back to the head-size. Around the crown Betty's ingenious fingers had embroidered a rose band with wool in harmonizing colors. A little bow finished the back.

Wilma's hat matched her new gingham dress. It was a plain sailor with the brim covered on top with the gingham. On the bandeau which raised it slightly in the back was a small bow and similar bows on the top of the brim were connected with ribbon.

Brown dye and shoe polish were Doris's only aids. She had dyed an old hat a rich shade of brown and the trimming was a bunch of cherries she had polished with brown shoe polish until they fairly shone.

Marie's was a clever little creation in apricot and blue organdie. The old wire frame had been covered with wide folds and some shirring on the crown of the apricot organdie. Around the crown were rather large rosebuds which had been made by curling the edges of semi-circular pieces of blue organdie and then gathering the lower edges.

The most extraordinary thing about Eva's hat was the rose trimming made by tying knots at regular intervals in a long bias strip of voile. These, with green voile leaves around the crown made an effective trimming.

Two old feathers had been trimmed down to the latest quills to adorn Ruth's hat and pink calico flowers formed the connecting link between Leone's hat and smock. Louise had cleaned her old panama hat with magnesia and added, here and there around the crown, little flowers made of coronation braid with yellow French knot centers. Some of the flowers she had colored with watercolors.

Around the crown of Lottie's hat were little rosettes made from white braid. Lottie said she painted these various shades with water colors and then shellacked them so the rain would not make the colors "run."

Some of the girls brought clever Lat boxes. They made these from ordinary round hat boxes by covering them first with a black background and then pasting on gay colored pictures cut from magazine covers. These also were shellacked to give them a substantial appearance.

Elderberry Pie is Delicious

LEONA SMITH DOBSON

"The elderberry is the most maligned and misunderstood of all fruits," Mrs. Givens declared as she rapidly stemmed the dark berries into the pan.

"But I don't like them," I protested. "I simply cannot bear the taste of elderberries." "I insist that you do not know them at all then," my hostess said and excusing herself, left the room, returning in a few moments with a dainty pieplate upon which lay a piece of pie.

"Now," she declared, with a laugh, "I wish to introduce you to a piece of real elderberry pie."

I was dubious. Had I not tried it before and found it a dismal, sickish-tasting mess?

Politeness commanded, however, and I tasted the pie and received the surprise of my life. It was good. I ate it all and then requested knowledge that I might "go and do likewise."

"The trouble with elderberries," Mrs. Givens explained, "is their lack of acid. Because of that lack of acid they are uneatable and uncannable alone. Combined with an acid fruit, they are delicious and may be canned successfully."

"I prefer the wild grape juice to all other fruits or juices tho I sometimes use lemon, vinegar and sometimes apple to supply the acid. For pies or canning, I use 2 cups of grape juice, ¼ cup of sugar and ¼ cup of corn sirup to 1 quart of the washed and stemmed berries and cook them about 15 minutes.

"If apples are used, the proportions will be the same, or if lemons are used, 1 lemon sliced will be required for 1 quart of fruit. Vinegar varies so that it is difficult to give an exact rule but ½ cup is usually required for a quart of berries.

"For the jam, I use about ½ of a quart of sugar, ¾ quart of sirup, ½ quart of grape juice and 1 quart of berries, cooking it to the proper consistency.

"Elderberry jelly does not require quite so much sugar as other jellies and one must use equal parts of grape or apple juice to make it jell. If Jonathan apples are used with the elderberries for jelly, the product will have a decided raspberry flavor.

"If you will try my recipe, you will agree with me that elderberries are badly abused and neglected."

Desserts for Warm Days

For a pretty emergency dessert make a cream whip. Fill glasses or sauce dishes half full of preserved fruit and heap the glasses with whipped cream that has been sweetened and seasoned. Chopped oranges are good also served with whipped cream.

Apple Float—Cook 3 apples until they are mushy, with as little water as possible; stir in 1 cup of sugar and cool. When ready to serve, beat the white of 1 egg stiff, add to the apples and beat thoroly. Make a plain custard and when cold, pour into individual dishes and place a spoon of the apple in the center.

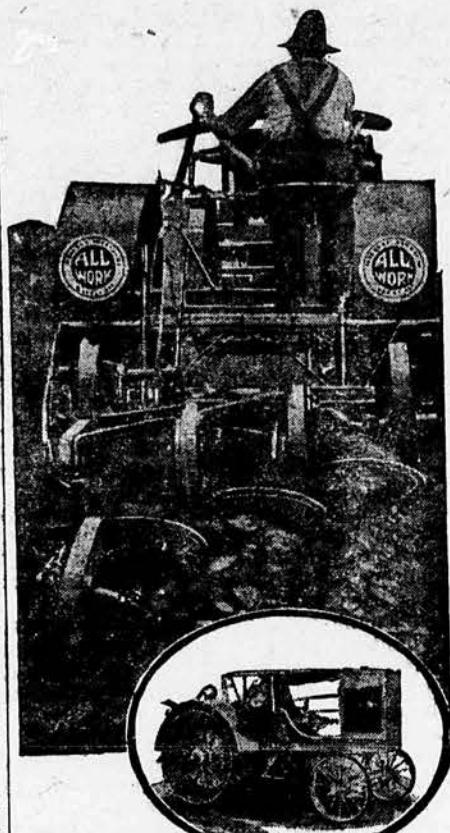
Blanc Mange—Cook 1 quart of milk, 4 tablespoons of sugar and a pinch of salt until it reaches the boiling point. Add 4 tablespoons of cornstarch dissolved in a little milk and boil 3 minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from fire, let stand a minute, then flavor with lemon or vanilla.

Fruit Punch—Stir together 1 pint of grape juice, the juice of 2 lemons, the juice of 2 oranges, ¼ cup of sugar and some water. If too much sugar is used, the flavor of the fruit is lost. Atchison Co., Kansas. Essie Gault.

Threshers are Well Fed Here

[Prize Letter.]

I believe in giving my threshing crew plenty of wholesome, clean food prepared in an appetizing manner. I



Wonderful Power Built Into a Light Tractor

THE ALLWORK is a practical, light-weight, high-powered tractor guaranteed to burn kerosene successfully. Possesses a surplus of inbuilt power for pulling 3 plows through any kind or condition of soil.

Equipped with a large 4-cylinder motor (5-inch bore and 6-inch stroke)—the type and size of engine usually employed to pull 4 plows. This engine is set crosswise on the frame, thus giving direct spur-gear drive. No bevel gears. This assures 10 to 15 per cent more power at the drawbar.

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When writing advertisers mention this paper.

give them plenty of cool water and fruit, either fresh or some that I have canned myself such as cherries, blackberries, peaches, apples, tomatoes and strawberries but no hard, seedy fruit.

About the most appetizing cake I make is a banana cake. It is inexpensive and doesn't dry out easily. I just make a common cake, baking it in three layers, slice 4 large bananas, sprinkle them well with sugar, mash them well and spread thick between the layers. For pies, I use apples, cherries, coconut, chocolate or cream.

We neighbors have what we call a community oilcloth. It is a large pure white oilcloth for the table. When one is thru threshing, she passes it on to the next, and so on. This is much better than table linen as it saves washing, is neat and suits the men much better as they are not afraid of soiling it.

For breakfast, I serve good hot coffee with cream, rice, ham, eggs, jelly, sirup, gravy, butter, biscuits, fried potatoes and fruit. For dinner, I have coffee, light bread, cornbread, butter, jelly, preserves, pie, cake, fruit salad, deviled eggs, mashed potatoes, baked beans, fresh meat and rich gravy, pickles, fruit and sometimes honey. For supper I have fruit and cake, meat, gravy, butter, jelly, preserves and my leftovers from dinner. If I have the threshers more than one day, I always try to have different meat, pie and cake for each day. Some persons may think my menu extravagant but I believe in feeding threshers well.

Mitchell Co., Kansas. Mae Collins.

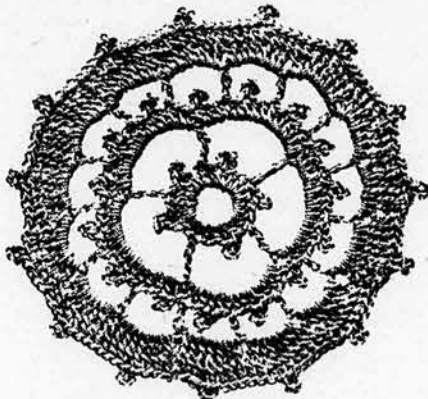
Medallion for Curtains

[Prize Design.]

This medallion is very pretty and effective for curtains, pillow covers or table runners and may be arranged in many ways.

1st row—Chain (ch) 10, join to form a ring.

2nd row—* 5 half doubles (h. d.—thread over hook, insert hook in chain, draw hook thru, thread over hook and draw thru all three loops on hook) ch 4, catch in last stitch (st) to form



a picot (p) *. Repeat from * to * five times, join with slip stitch (sl st) in next stitch.

3rd row—Ch 14, 1 tr (thread over hook twice) between next two picots, ch 10, tr between next 2 p, repeat all around, join.

4th row—In 1st 10 ch, make 5 h d, p, 5 h d, p, 5 h d, p and continue in each 10 ch.

5th row—Ch 8, 1 double (d—thread over hook once) in center st between picots, ch 5, 1 d in center st between next two picots, and repeat around.

6th row—Make 4 tr, p, 4 tr in each 5 ch and join. Anna De Bold, Saline Co., Kansas.

More Uses for Coal Oil

Why pay a high price for an insecticide when you have coal oil? I have yet to know of an insect that did not die when coal oil was applied directly to it. Even the fumes of coal oil will drive insects away. If you ever go on a fishing trip always take along plenty of coal oil. Anoint your face and hands with it and the mosquitoes will not molest you. If you are so unfortunate as to be bitten by a poison snake, immerse the hand or foot in coal oil and let it remain in it several hours and it will take out all the poison.

I find coal oil a great help in washing quilts. I make a soap jelly with 1 bar of soap, shaved fine, 1 quart of water and 2 tablespoons of coal oil. I let it boil, mix thoroly and let cool. The night before I wish to wash a quilt I rub some of this jelly on the most soiled places and put it in a tub of hot water. I wring it out of this water

the next morning, put it in a kettle of cold water with more soap jelly, then let the quilt boil about 30 minutes, punching it often. I rinse it thru three waters and it is perfectly clean without any rubbing or hard work.

I have kept the striped beetles from completely destroying my watermelon vines by mixing coal oil and wood ashes, 1 pint of coal oil to 1 peck of ashes, and placing a large spoon of it on each hill, not on the vines. The bugs will leave immediately. This operation must be repeated after each rain. A little of this mixture sprinkled on the ground around cabbage plants will keep the cutworms from molesting them, also. Mrs. S. E. B.

Jacksonville, Ark.

Those Harvest Cooking Problems

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

It seems a pity that we are not called upon to do our harvest cooking in December when the hot stove helps to make the house more comfortable. Instead we face the problem of cooking for extra men and doing the lighter chores that the men usually do, all with the thermometer ranging between 90 and 100 degrees. For our home, we solve the cooking problem by cooking fewer dishes or kinds of food than many think necessary. We get vegetables from the garden in the evening and prepare them for cooking. These spread out and chilled will keep as well as if they were gathered in the heat and prepared at once. Early blackberries are handy in the garden. The 25 bushes are loaded. We pick these, too, in the evening and bake our pies while eating breakfast. The rest of the ripe berries are left in the cellar for supper.

A large piece of ham, boiled, answers the meat question for several meals. The fat is not much relished, here, even when sliced very thin. We have learned to make sandwiches of the fat and the trimmings of lean that may not be sliced neatly. To prepare the meat we grind it thru a food chopper and mix with a prepared mustard. In this way none of the meat is wasted and sandwiches for lunch or supper are easily made.

Scarcity of sugar last summer caused many to learn economy in its use. In this locality many who served iced tea to harvest hands prepared two kinds, sweetened and unsweetened. It required much less sugar to sweeten the tea while hot than when cold. If each drinker of sweetened tea is obliged to sweeten it, he will leave half in the glass as the cold tea doesn't readily dissolve sugar. One is sometimes reminded of the hired man who habitually left a fourth of a cup of sugar in the bottom of his coffee. The cook decided to keep the sugared cup for his succeeding meals. As the hot coffee was poured on the sugar, it turned to sirup. The selfish helping that he added gave him a sick feeling that he richly deserved.

Paraffin, cut into little shavings or grated into jelly glasses, will melt when the hot jelly is over it and form a thin, even coating over the jelly. This is an old suggestion, repeated in our club bulletin, and worth repeating again to all who forget to save the work of pouring melted paraffin.

Those who have more fruits and vegetables than they have jars to contain as canned products may be interested in learning the best methods of drying. The most complete discussion of the subject of drying we have seen is found in Farmers' Bulletin, 984. Farm and Home, Drying of Fruits and Vegetables. Simple devices for drying are illustrated and a good explanation is given of the sulfuring of fruits such as apples and peaches. Most apples, home dried, are brown in color. Those commercially dried are white. The difference in color is due to the fact that the white ones were sulfured before being dried. A housewife may save much discoloration if she slices the freshly pared apples into salt water. If she places these slices on trays set high on blocks, places a burning sulfur pot beneath them and a box over all, the sulfur fumes that arise in 20 to 30 minutes' time will keep the apples white. The bulletin describes a small machine for home use that will pare, core and slice apples. Those interested in drying may obtain

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500 and 1000 Bushels
Sell Your Grain at Highest Prices

Hold your grain until you can market it to the best advantage. It will keep just as well as in an elevator. No chance of deterioration that will affect the grade. It will keep just as clean and sweet as when threshed.

Government Repays You for Shrinkage

A big shortage of cars and a great congestion on the railroads is anticipated this summer and fall. The Government realizes that millions of bushels of grain must be stored and is arranging to protect the farmer from loss through shrinkage, etc.

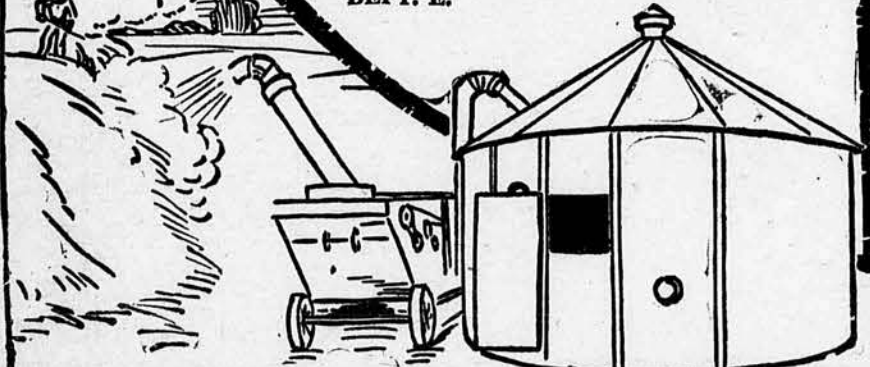
Ajax Grain Bins are made of corrugated, galvanized iron to hold either 500 or 1000 bushels. Sides are 22 gauge, top 26 gauge and floor 24 gauge. Comes in sections easy to handle and quickly bolted together. No rivets or solder required. Can be quickly moved from place to place and can be erected and taken down in third the time required on other bins.

Write for Complete Information

or see your local dealer for circulars and detailed prices of complete bins.

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Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 36c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$12.00 to \$14.00 No. 2, 35c. (as to size) No. 2, \$11.00 to \$13.00

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Baker Canvas Covers

are the best, most economical and practical covers that you can buy. Made of stoutest canvas. Lasts for years. Quickly stored when not in use. Manufactured by a company that has made everything in canvas goods since 1870.

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Write Today for folder and prices. You may order direct from us if you can't conveniently get BAKER PAULINS in your town.

BAKER & LOCKWOOD, "The Big Tent House"
Department 14, Kansas City, Missouri.



this bulletin by writing to the Extension Division, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Directions for making blackberry conserve were given in a recent number of a magazine. We have used the amount given in the directions, here quoted. "Five pounds blackberries, 2½ pounds sugar, 2½ pounds white corn sirup, 4 oranges, 2½ pounds raisins. Put orange peel in cold water. Simmer slowly until boiling hot, to remove bitter taste. Then chop coarsely. Squeeze juice over sugar, add blackberries, raisins seeded and chopped and, finally, orange peel. Heat slowly, boil 20 minutes. Turn into sterilized glasses and cover securely."

Cleanliness is Important

For glass jars for canning, I have found none to surpass the Mason jar; for tin cans I use sirup cans and pails. I buy new covers for old glass jars, if necessary, and as a rule use new thick rubber rings. I wash new or used jars thoroly in clean soapsuds, using a clean dishcloth. I scrape used covers around the edge with a knife, then scour with a cleaning powder. I rinse jars and covers in hot water and wipe dry with a clean towel.

Fruit should be ripe for canning, wash if necessary and let drain. Pare, using a clean white cloth to wipe the knife on occasionally. Pears should be dropped into cold water to prevent discoloration. Berries should be picked over carefully and washed.

I use 2 to 4 tablespoons of sugar to a quart for canned peaches and most berries and 5 to 8 for sour fruit.

Kansas. Ruby Anna York.

To Keep Goods from Fading

Great care must be taken in washing colored materials that they do not fade. To set the colors, use lukewarm water (soft if possible) and for blues and grays, add 2 tablespoons of salt for each gallon of water. For pinks, lavender and reds add 2 tablespoons of turpentine to a gallon of water. Let soak several hours.

Wash in warm soap suds, rinse at once, starch a little and dry in the shade. Do not let hang where it is very windy. A little bluing may be added to the blue, but never to pink or red.

When making starch avoid lumps or the top scum if it has stood until cold before using. A little melted paraffin and borax added when making the starch gives gloss and smoothness to the fabrics. Borax is good to help whiten clothes. Mrs. B. B. King. Neosho Co., Kansas.

Enjoys Her Screened-In Porch

We had the carpenter make a frame-work for a screened-in porch a few years ago. We used galvanized screening. Our porch is rather long, so we screened in enough for a back porch, and have two doors, one on the south and on the east. We take a great deal of comfort in this porch and believe more farm folks should screen in their porches.

Mrs. E. A. G. Effingham, Kan.

Form the Reading Habit

BY ADA CARROLL WORTMAN

It is so easy to get to thinking we have no time to read that it is not altogether surprising that so many have fallen into that habit. Women of the farm are particularly prone to neglect their reading, for the tasks in the farm home are endless, and if the days were twice as long, there could easily be found a task for every hour. Fortunately, it is almost as easy to get into the very good habit of reading a little every day.

By reading I do not mean the hasty perusal of the daily or weekly papers, for all of us do that more or less. I mean real reading, where one sits down and gives herself up to the enchantments of a beloved author, and for a time forgets that there is such a thing as uncongenial tasks. We do not read enough of books, in this day when there is a new book published every minute, almost. I plead guilty to a greater neglect of good books than I should allow, but there are so many good magazines, with their stories, and articles, that books have had to take second place for a time, but not for long.

So many women confine their read-

ing, if they read at all, to the stories in their favorite magazines, and if there is little time to read, there must be a generous proportion of stories, for they are the sweet which makes the bitter pill go down. Many a lesson has been learned from a story which would otherwise not have been received. Even the Savior spoke in parables to those whose understanding was limited.

But we who can think should not confine our reading to the readily digested stuff; rather we should bite off some good big mouthfuls, and do our own chewing and digesting. At best, stories are pre-digested food, and if indulged in to the exclusion of everything else, will create a condition of mental atrophy. So buttress up your mind with history, and biography, and science, and those things which compel you to think while you are reading, and also give you a great deal more to think of after you have closed the book.

Form the habit of reading for 30 minutes each day. If you cannot find the time during the day, read before you go to bed. You will find that 30 minutes spent in reading will rest you as much as the same time spent in sleep, and will have the added advantage of giving you new thoughts to accompany your work.

Our Shifting Ambitions

At four he'd be a huckster man;
At six an engineer;
By ten "Ben Hur" has changed his plan—
He'd be a charleoteer.
At twelve he'd be a Captain Kidd
And fly the jolly Rodger;
At fourteen he would grace the "grid"—
An artful half-back dodger.

Each year or two his heart is set
On something new and strange—
Sincere? He doesn't even let
Himself suspect a change.
Thru golden gleams of boundless wealth
Past all the hopes of Midas
He goes, clear-browed and void of stealth—
This human thing inside us.

And then we come (dear gently, God,
With that Thy hand created!)
Once more to cherish sun and sod—
With futile dreamings sated.
We learn that, all things else above,
Life's rarest, fairest gem
Is just to love the souls we love
And to be loved by them.
—Strickland Gillilan.

Smocks are Worn Again

9306—Child's Rompers. The rompers are gathered on a yoke at the front and the bloomers are gathered to a belt at the back. Sizes 1, 2, 4, 6 years.

9323—Ladies' and Misses' Blouse. This blouse is smocked in a bright color



at each side of the front and at the center back. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

9316—Child's Cape. The three-piece lower section is joined to a shoulder yoke. The cape may be buttoned high with a small turn-over collar or it can be made with the shawl collar rolled back to form a V-neck. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. State size and number of pattern when ordering.

West Kansas Field News

BY G. C. GIBBONS

A Hustling Livestock Association.
Silos and Dairies in Ness County.
Holsteins in West Kansas.
Galloway Bulls in Demand.
Wyoming Supplying Many Horses.
Wheat Conditions are Fair.
Army Worm Damage Overestimated.
Large Acreage of June Grass.
Sorghum Tests at Sharon Springs.
Wheat Experiments at Quinter.

THE WALLACE County Livestock association is a wide awake, hustling organization. C. R. Weeks, superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment station, the principal speaker at their last meeting, says that this association is making plans to preclude any recurrence of last winter's livestock losses thru lack of feed or proper places to store it.

The dairy cow is coming into its own in Ness county. D. M. Stallard, a progressive young banker and farmer of Ness City, is fathering a movement to establish a sales barn for dairy cows and is instituting a county wide campaign for more silos, more dairy cows and a greater diversification of crops. Mr. Stallard says: "The farmers will have money this fall. My ambitions are to start a live movement to get farmers to invest their money here in the county in the form of farm improvements rather than the buying of stock in foreign stock companies which hunt suckers among farmers."

The farmers of Rush county are starting the organization of a Holstein association. E. S. Chenoweth, banker of McCracken is one of the boosters for this movement. The Fort Hays Experiment station is co-operating and an early meeting is scheduled at that station to complete the organization.

Galloway breeders who failed to buy early are having trouble locating herd bulls in this section. Frank Meserve, one of the largest Galloway breeders in western Kansas has entirely sold out his crop of high class bulls. His ranch is located 11 miles south of Ellis and is an ideally located stock farm. It is well watered, has good improvements and maintains a large purebred herd of Galloways. Some of the best Galloway herd bulls in this section have come from this ranch.

Horses and mules are being shipped into Hays, Ellis and to other points for sale to the farmers who are short of teams to care for the harvest. These shipments are coming from Wyoming and extreme Western Kansas.

Range pastures are in the best condition in five years. There is a luxuriant growth of spring grasses and the buffalo grass is making a rapid growth for later pasture.

A great many fields of wheat went down early in the season especially on early plowed and fallow ground. As a result there will be a considerable quantity of low grade wheat threshed this season. Some of the best wheat this year will be found on the late planted fields as they are not so badly lodged.

Barley fields will yield a good crop this year. Considerable smut can be noticed in some fields but this condition seems to be abnormal here.

The grasshoppers are showing up in great numbers but not much damage is expected from them for a few weeks at least. Now is a good time to begin to combat them before they develop too far. The Fort Hays Experiment station already has spread more than a ton of bran and will continue this as long as the hoppers are a serious menace.

Farmers thruout Northwestern Kansas are cutting a large acreage of June or western wheat grass. The growth of this grass has been mainly in swales or on land broken years ago and left to go back to pasture. This will supply in part a lack of feed caused by a decreased acreage of sorghum and corn.

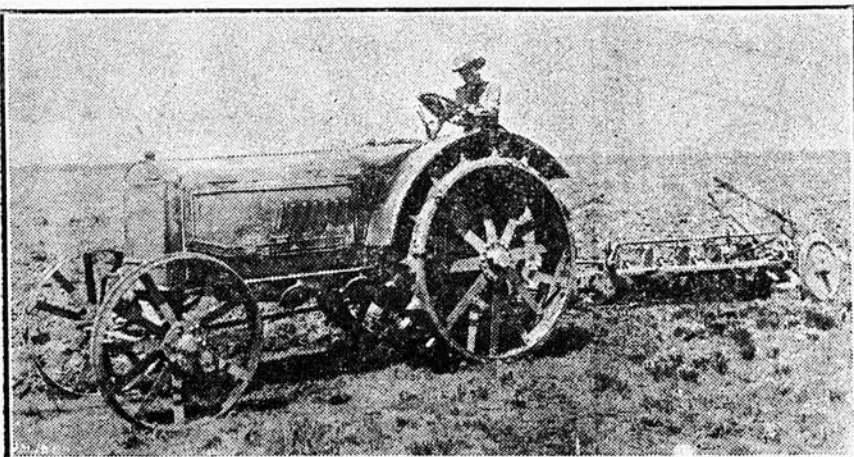
According to crop experts there is a decreased acreage of corn and sorghums this year thruout Kansas. The distribution of these crops, however, is more uniform than was the case last year. With continued moisture it is probable that the increased tonnage may equalize the decrease in acreage. There is probably a 30 per cent decrease in acreage due in a large measure to the fact that there were very few abandoned wheat fields this year on which to plant row crops. Sudan grass has been planted more extensively in Western Kansas this year than ever before according to reports received by the Fort Hays Experiment station.

The percentage of abandoned wheat this year is almost nothing and approximately only 2 per cent of broken ground is lying idle. With range pastures covered with luxuriant pasture the Western Kansas horn of plenty will be overflowing when the fall harvest is gathered. Edward E. Paxton of the Bureau of Crop Estimates says of the Western Kansas counties, "Every Western Kansas county is due for the biggest wheat crop in its history. Northwestern Kansas counties which looked extremely drouthy early in May have recovered entirely and are now in good condition."

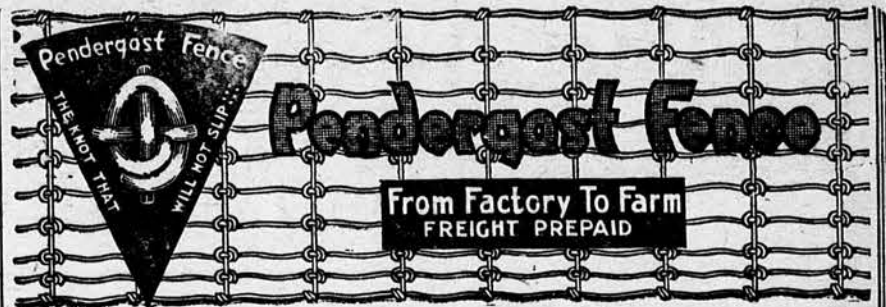
The Ellis County Farm Labor bureau which was organized last year to handle the labor situation now has an active membership of 700 members. John R. Chittenden is president and Miles Mulroy is secretary-treasurer. A harvest labor office has been opened with L. E. Willoughby, district agricultural agent, in charge.

The Fort Hays Experiment station placed recently a co-operative sorghum variety test on the farm of M. R. Baker near Sharon Springs in Wallace county. The Wallace County Livestock association and Kansas State Agricultural college are co-operating in this work.

D. H. Ikenberry of Quinter, Kan., is another progressive farmer who is interested in bringing the work of the Fort Hays Experiment station home to his farmer neighbors. Last year the Fort Hays Experiment station began a co-operative test of different methods of soil preparation for winter wheat on his farm near Quinter, Kan. Mr. Ikenberry provides the plots, labor and other necessary work for the maintenance of the project.



Miss Shoop at the Denver Tractor Demonstration Showing How Easy It is to Farm With Good Power Machinery



We Need Immediate Business

Our busy season is past and we are faced with a slack period for the next few weeks. But we have our factory to keep in operation. We must keep our organization together even during the summer months, therefore in order to make sales NOW we offer for a few weeks only

Special Reduced Prices on All Pendergast Fence

You can get immediate delivery and it surely will pay you to buy at these attractively low prices even though you do not use the fence until later.

READ WHAT USERS SAY

Plainview, Minn., May 4, 1919.

Gentlemen:
 Received fencing O. K. and thank you for the way you handled my order. When in need of more fencing will surely write you for prices.

Yours truly,
 E. R. GREEN.

Breda, Iowa, June 10, 1919.

Gentlemen:
 Your fencing is very satisfactory and cheap at the price you are selling same. I saved about 15 cents per rod. Wishing you success, I will do my best to make a few sales for you.

I remain your customer,
 NICK M. WITTRY.

Pendergast fence is manufactured complete in our own factories right here in the North and Middle West. We know the kind to meet your requirements.

Every rod is fully guaranteed to satisfy or your money will be refunded.

WE PREPAY FREIGHT TO YOUR STATION IN STATES SHOWN BELOW

Style No.	Line wire	Height	Stays per rod	Spacing between lateral wires.	Weight per 100 rods	Price per rod delivered in			
						Iowa Ill.	Minnesota Wisconsin Missouri	N. D. S. D. Kansas Nebraska	
7-26-16	7	26	16	Standard spacing	550	\$.29	\$.30	\$.32½	
7-26-16	7	26	30		675	.35	.37	.40	
8-34-16	8	34	16	throughout	625	.32	.33½	.36	
8-34-30	8	34	30	For example,	775	.40	.42	.45	
9-42-16	9	42	16	10-50-30	700	.36	.38	.41	
9-42-30	9	42	30	3, 3½, 3½	875	.46	.48½	.52	
10-50-16	10	50	16	4¾, 5½, 6	775	.41	.43	.46	
10-50-30	10	50	30	8, 8, 8	975	.50	.53	.57	
Galvanized Barb Wire No. 12½ gauge									
Barb wire 2-pt. hog 3-inch spacing, wt. per 80-rod spool 85 lbs.						4.65	4.75	5.05	
Barb wire 2-pt. cattle 5-inch spacing, wt. per 80-rod spool 80 lbs.						4.40	4.50	4.80	
Barb wire 4-pt. cattle 5-inch spacing, wt. per 80-rod spool 85 lbs.						4.65	4.75	5.05	
Staples, 25 lbs.						1.35	1.40	1.50	
Galvanized brace wire, 25 lbs.						1.35	1.40	1.50	

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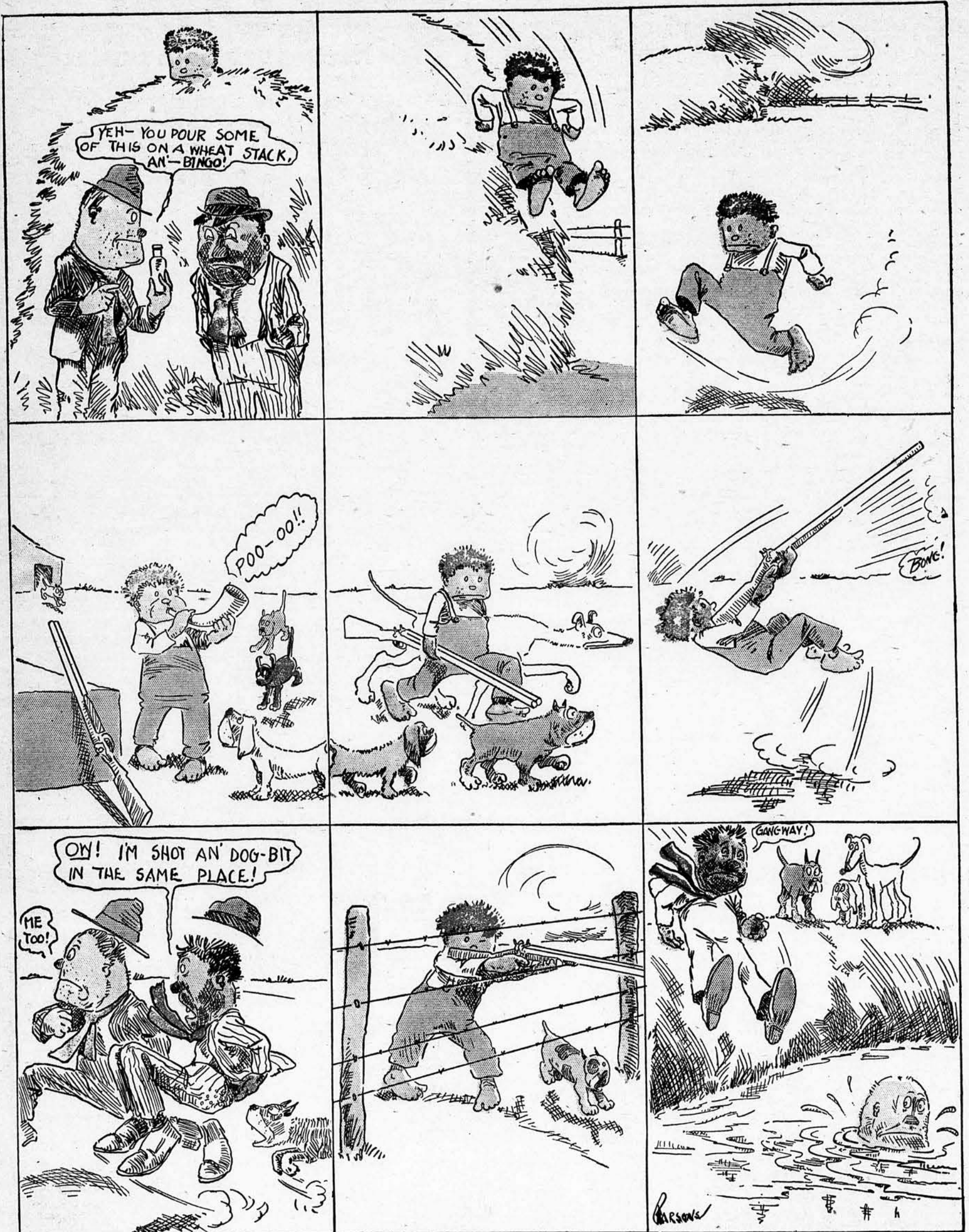
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The Adventures of the Hoovers

Oh You Harvest Bums and Red Ties—Says Buddy Hoover—Just Wait Till I Get My Dogs and Gun—and then Bingo Sure Enough



Fitting the Dairy Herds

Good Care and Training Win Many Prizes

BY F. W. ATKESON

HAVING chosen the herd the process of fitting and training it at home begins. Breed your cows between November 1 and December 1, in order to have them fresher at the proper time, and keep these in good order. If the cattle are in good flesh at the beginning of the fitting period much time will be saved and the process will be less expensive. Very well finished cattle can be obtained in six or eight weeks if the cattle are in good condition at the beginning.

The animals should be placed in a barn with stalls rather than stanchions and the barn should be quiet, cool and preferably rather dark. Any old horse barn or comfortable shed makes an ideal fitting barn. The cattle should be fed three times daily of a mixture which it will be possible to get at most fairs. A ration used by some showmen consists of 3 parts of bran, 3 parts of corn, 3 parts of oats, and 1 part of oil meal. At the first part of the fitting period it is well to feed silage and beet pulp in order to help develop the barrel of the animals but this should be discontinued gradually so that the cattle will not miss it on the circuit. Alfalfa hay does very well for the older animals but prairie hay is to be preferred for the calves. Some men prefer to feed the grain dry while others feed it in slop form. Personally, I like the slop method best with the addition of all the molasses the cows will eat without causing them to have scours. They also should have a good admixture of salt. The feeding will of course depend upon each individual's needs. They should be fed to develop as large a barrel as possible. Those especially deficient in this respect should be fed all their roughage at one feed and watered only once a day in order to expand the paunch.

The Use of Blankets

There is a difference of opinion in regard to blanketing. Some men think that blanketing makes the animals susceptible to colds but many prefer to blanket. Before the blankets are put on, the cattle should be washed thoroughly with soap and water and then the soap should be rinsed out of the hair and the blankets put on while the hair is still damp. The amount of blanketing will depend on the individual. If the hide is thin and the coat of good quality a light blanket is all that is necessary. However, if the hide is thick or if the animal carries too much flesh, sweat blankets should be used. Sometimes it is necessary to use extra blankets over the withers to remove excessive fat at this place. The animals should be groomed at least once a day, thoroughly, using first a curry comb, next a stiff brush, then a soft brush and oiled flannel rub rags, and last but not least, give the animals a vigorous rub down with the bare hands. The rubbing with the bare hands does more to produce a gloss than all the other grooming.

As the fitting progresses you will find the animal's hide so sensitive that you cannot use the curry comb or even the stiff brush without welting. It should be dispensed with at this time as welting thickens the hide. Once a week it is a good plan to sponge off the animals with warm water to which has been added a teaspoon of tincture of green soap to every 2 gallons of water.

Care of Feet and Horns

Soon after you get the fitting started it is well to look after the feet. An animal cannot stand well and will not do well on forced feeding if its feet hurt constantly. By the use of a pair of snips, a chisel, a knife and a rasp the hoofs can be cut down into a shapely foot.

The horns should be cut down considerably to give refinement to the head but not to the point that they look too small. This is done by using a half round shoemaker's rasp to remove all surplus horn and to shape the horn. It should be made to curve inward and slightly downward, having the points rather rounded. Next scrape all the rasp marks out with a carpenter's steel wood-scraper, then finish the horns with coarse emery paper followed by fine emery paper. There is

no need of polishing the horns until you reach the fair as they will get scratched up again.

In regard to the methods and the amount of clipping done there is a great difference of opinion. If the fitting period is short best results can be obtained by clipping the animal all over at the very beginning. But, if you have sufficient time the finish obtained from an unclipped animal far exceeds that of a clipped animal. They usually have more lustre to the hair and the coat has a softer and more of a silken finish. If the animals are unclipped it is a good plan to include in the grooming a good rub with steel wool or coarse sandpaper. The sandpaper can be tacked to a block of wood and be used as a brush. By rubbing with these materials the long hair is pulled out and the under hairs split, thus producing a velvet-like coat. Some men even recommend not clipping the heads especially of the females. They merely trim around the ears and around the horns with a pair of scissors, and in some instances this is best, but as a rule it is best to clip the head and neck, blending the clipping into the long hair of the shoulder so as to leave no line of demarcation. The belly and flanks should be clipped so as to set off a clean under line and show up the milk veins. The udder should be clipped very carefully and as close as possible, some men use hand barber clippers for this purpose and some go so far as to use a safety razor. The tail should be clipped beginning just above the switch and blending the clipped and unclipped hair at the tail head very nicely. It is also a good plan to clip around the hoof to make the feet look more trim.

Exercise Required

During the fitting period the animals should have plenty of exercise in order to keep their digestive organs in good condition and make them eat their feed better. This is best accomplished by turning them out in a paddock for a short time after sundown. As soon as the fitting is well under way you should begin training each individual. This is a part easily neglected as it takes time and patience and the tendency is to put it off. In order to guard against lack of training it is best to lead the animals to drink except in very bad weather. In so doing they easily are taught to lead and then gradually taught to pose. They should be taught to handle themselves with as much style as possible as many ribbons have been won on style and flash rather than on any individual merit. The animal should stand with head slightly elevated, front feet together, and one hind foot advanced slightly more than the other. They should stand somewhat stretched in order to show good length but should not be stretched enough to show down in the back. By properly training the animal it can be made a great value to the exhibitor in helping to cover up faults. If the animal is drooping in the rump it should be posed and then pinched just over the loin. If slightly humped in the back it should be pinched over the back. It soon will learn to set itself in the desired position by a movement of your hand. If it is down both in the rump and the back it is very difficult to produce a straight top line but it can be done by pinching over the loin and grasping the skin just back of the front flank and pulling upward, pinching at the same time. It is surprising how soon the animals learn to respond to such movements.

Best Fairs to Select

Having fitted and trained the show cattle you are ready to make preparations for shipping out. You should make entries at all the fairs at which you think you might possibly exhibit, as you do not have to exhibit unless you care to and you must have your entries in on time. The fairs to select are those in the territory from which you derive most of your business. Enter in every possible class as you never know what you will show until the last minute and if you desire you can withdraw.

(Continued on Page 39.)

Summer Advantages

of the

DE LAVAL



The superiority of the De Laval Cream Separator is more apparent and is more appreciated during the summer months than at almost any other time of the year.

Farmers appreciate the De Laval during the busy summer season because of its large capacity and the fact that it is easy to turn and easy to clean.

With a De Laval, the milk is taken care of in the shortest time and with the least effort—both important in hot weather when a number of other things have to be done.

Quick handling of milk and cream in hot weather maintains the highest quality of both, and often means the difference between profit and loss.

Over 2,500,000 De Laval are in daily use the world over—more than all other makes combined. More than 50,000 local agencies look after the needs of De Laval users.

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THE STANDARD
Automatic Engine Driven Cream Separator
Capacity, 800 lbs. or 94 gallons per hour. Even speed, no bells, no crank necessary. Fits all dairies, gets 99 and 99-100% of all the cream. Compact—durable—easy to start and operate. Engine ½ H. P., magneto ignition and will run a washer, churn or griststone. Guaranteed against mechanical defects and construction. Weight complete 157 lbs. Write for full description and special sale price today. Standard Separator Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

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High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free. Electric Wheel Co., 35 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

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Follow the lead of hundreds and hundreds of Kansas Farmers—investigate the Silo best suited to conditions in your section—one that will be a real asset and insure permanent satisfaction.

Lock-Joint CEMENT STAVE Silo

Easy to erect in 2 days. Everlasting. Waterproof. Airtight. Fireproof. Windproof. Made of cement staves that fit perfectly, forming a perfect unit. Silage is safe from air and bacterial action.

WRITE AT ONCE for complete information and list of satisfied owners. Seven factories. Prompt shipments. Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co. Bittling Building, Wichita, Kans.

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With both words and music including "Every Little Girlie," "Buddie Is Another Name for Soldier." Send 10 cents, stamps or coin. Novelty House, Dept. 88, Topeka, Kansas

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It is easy to get something more than overalls. Wear **KEY Overalls** and you get overall satisfaction—better fit, greater comfort and longer service. If they don't give you absolute satisfaction, get your money back or a new pair free.

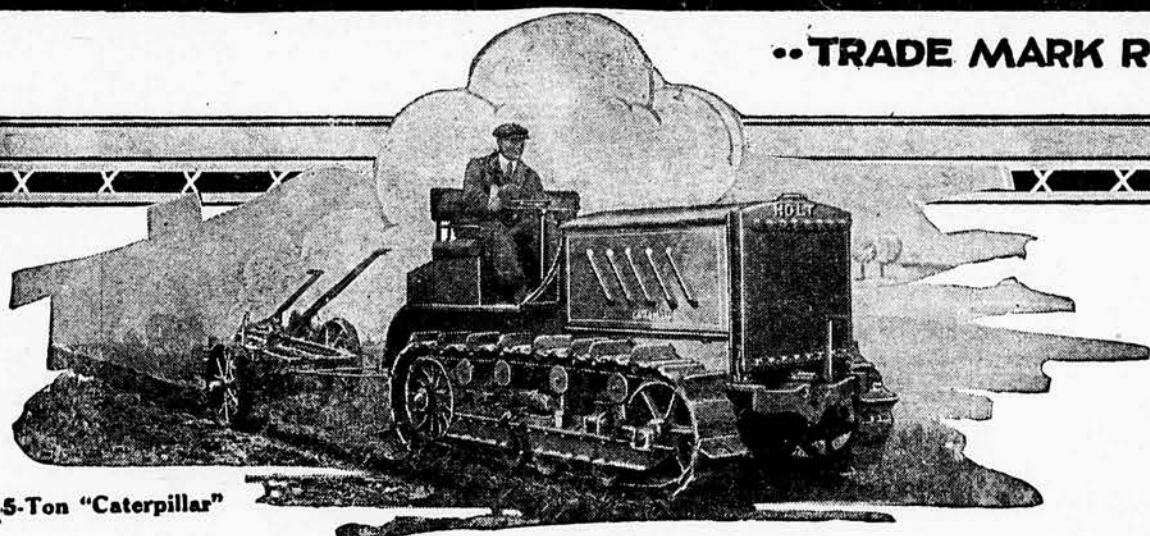
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5-Ton "Caterpillar"

THE Holt "Caterpillar" tractor is now available for agricultural and commercial purposes. In 1914 the "Caterpillar" was exclusively adopted by the British War Department for military purposes. In 1915 the "Caterpillar" (heavy type) was converted by the British War Department into the world-famous "Tanks". In 1916 the "Caterpillar" was exclusively adopted by the French War Department and also applied in principle to the French "Tanks". In 1916, the "Caterpillar" was exclusively used by the U. S. Army on the expedition into Mexico. In 1917, after months of extensive tests and demonstrations, the "Caterpillar" was awarded exclusive military recognition by the U. S. Army for motorizing the U. S. Artillery forces, and later was applied in the manufacture of Gun-Mounts, "Tanks", Cargo Carriers and other equipment. No other type of traction could meet the exacting conditions demanded for war work.

Therefore, we have been busy since the Fall of 1914 as you can well imagine, on the biggest tractor program that the World has ever seen. Our manufacturing facilities far surpass anything of the kind either in this country or abroad; with the tremendous advantage gained through the most skillful counsel of the British, French, and U. S. Governments, we are now prepared to offer

our customers the best tractor that the World has ever produced. While in the first instance it may cost more than other tractors by reason of the materials, skilled workmanship and rigid inspection employed in our product, the "Caterpillar" will be found to be ultimately the cheapest and most satisfactory investment you have ever made.

There is no such thing as
a caterpillar-type.---"Caterpillar"
means HOLT.

CATERPILLAR

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Accessible
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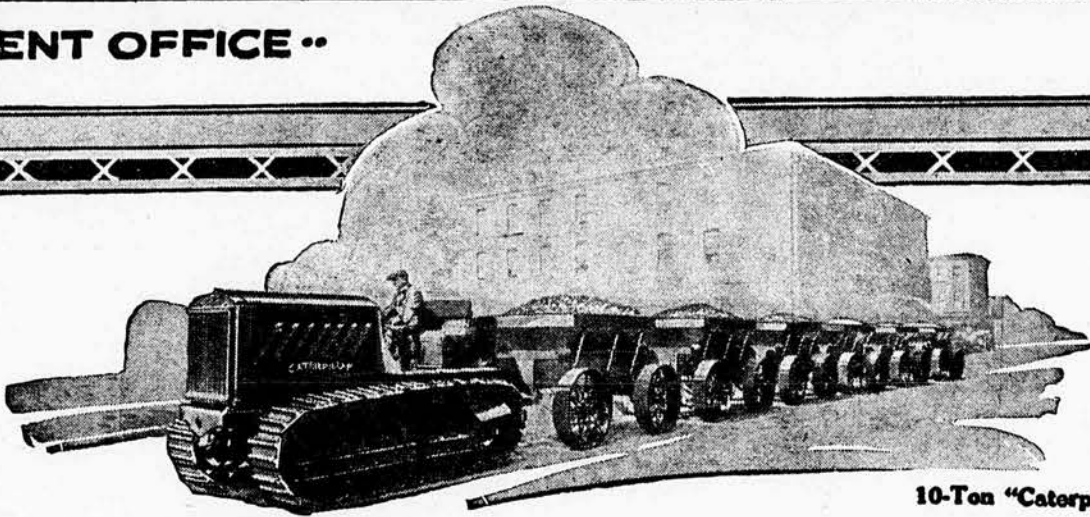
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TRACTORS

U. S. PATENT OFFICE



10-Ton "Caterpillar"

THE 5-ton "Caterpillar" (U. S. A. Ordnance type) will develop 3600 pounds drawbar pull under normal conditions; at least four 14" mould board plows is a conservative load where plowing conditions are at all fit. It carries and lays its own track; mud, soft soil and sand offer no obstacle whatever as this tractor was designed to negotiate shell holes and trenches of the war-torn fields of Europe. It can turn in its own length—that makes close fence corner work quite possible. It is equipped with three speeds and reverse—will travel on the road, if required, as fast as eight miles per hour but on plowing work its direct speed at 600 R. P. M. is a bit less than three M. P. H. High speed plowing is what we are coming to, so keep this feature well in mind.

The 10-ton "Caterpillar" (U. S. A. Ordnance type) has a drawbar capacity of 6000 pounds which will take care of from six to eight plow bottoms and is in all respects proportionately the same as the smaller size. The 10-ton, however, is especially adapted to road work, hauling, grading, logging, etc., and has been so applied in many instances. We make other sizes for special purposes.

The important fact that we wish to drive home to those who contemplate the purchase of a tractor in the near future is the dependability of the "Caterpillar"—its flexibility and usefulness in a most diversified field. It is the most economical tractor on the market for you to own and to operate. We will be glad to send you further particulars upon request.

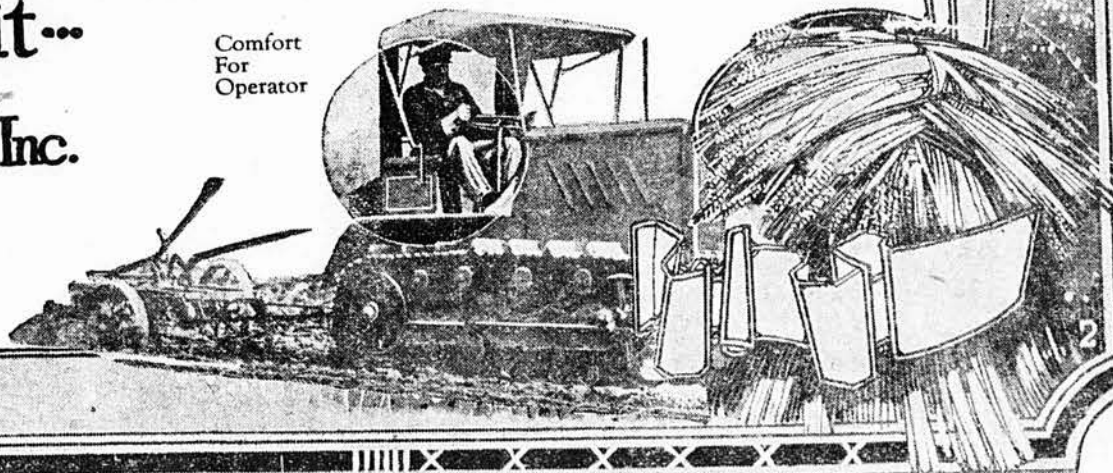
See these Tractors at the
National Tractor Demonstration,
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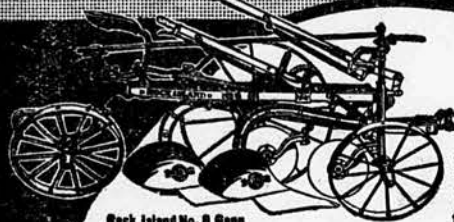
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ROCK ISLAND



Let America's leading farmers tell you about their success with the Rock Island No. 8—its smooth, easy work—light draft—great strength. This is the gang that does not whip out of furrow even in hard ground. Extra long wheel base. Bottoms locked down directly between front and rear furrow wheels, hold plow steady. Famous Rock Island Foot Lift. A boy can easily raise plow out of ground. Highest wheels—does not gather trash. Furnished with two 12-inch or two 14-inch C T X Bottoms. Rock Island No. 4 Sulky has same working advantages as No. 8 Gang. Regularly equipped with 12, 14, 16 or 18 inch

C T X Bottoms

The famous C T X moldboards that turn the furrow slice clear over. No crop-killing air spaces to cut off moisture below. C T X plows pulverize better than anything else made, and under favorable conditions save one harrowing.

Send for Book of Rock Island Farm Tools. Line includes Discs, Plows, Planters, Seeders, Cultivators, Listers, Spreaders, Cream Separators, Litter Carriers, Gasoline Engines, Stalk Cutters, etc. Backed by 64 years' manufacturing experience.

We also manufacture the famous Heider Tractors and Rock Island Tractor Tools. Send for Catalog.

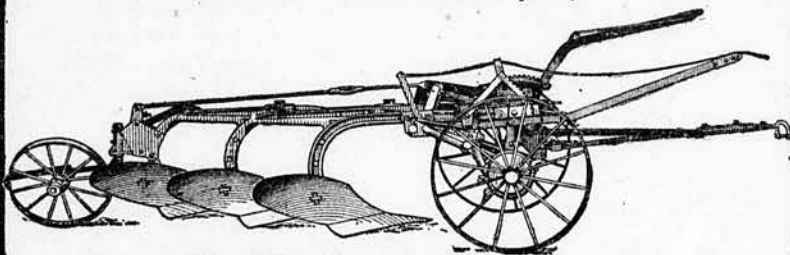
Rock Island Plow Co.
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CTX PLOWS

Two Different Tractor Plows Failed to Suit Mr. Johnson. THEN—

Mr. E. S. Johnson owns and operates a 420-acre farm near Boone, Iowa. Last year he bought a tractor plow of well-known make, which did not measure up to his expectations. Being a man who takes pride in his work, he bought another plow of different make. Result, the same. Having been twice disappointed, Mr. Johnson was very much in a "show me" frame of mind when Miller & Son, implement dealers of Boone, asked him to try out



B. F. Avery & Sons Tractor Gang Plow

When Mr. Johnson put this plow to work—but let him tell his own story:

Boone, Iowa, April 21, 1919.
B. F. Avery & Sons Plow Co., Omaha, Neb.
Dear Sirs: This spring I bought one of your three-bottom tractor gang plows from Miller & Son, of Boone, and my experience with it has been so satisfactory that I am writing to tell you about it.

My 420-acre farm is made up of several types of soil—some of them the kind that makes hard going for any plow, especially after a spell of wet weather. Before trying the Avery I had owned two other makes of tractor plows. They didn't come up to my idea of a tractor plow at all and I disposed of them; so, naturally I was a little bit skeptical about tractor plows. When I put the Avery to work there had been only three clear days after nearly three weeks of wet weather. I started in a field of timothy sod underlaid in places by gumbo, in other places by sand, then waxy black soil. In spite of these hard conditions the work of the plow was perfect. At one place, at the bottom of a draw, the wheels of the tractor went in over 18 inches. I backed up, easily raised the plow bottoms with the levers and pulled through. If I had been using either of the other two plows, I would have had to dig it out with a spade.

I was surprised that a brand new plow, without a land polish on the bottoms, would go through this sticky mess. You have a fine plow. So have I.

E. S. JOHNSON.
Don't buy a tractor plow until you examine this one.
If there is no B. F. Avery dealer near you, write

B. F. Avery & Sons Plow Company
Kansas City, Mo.

"Aren't They a Husky Lot?"

Why Our Sons Came Home from War So Healthy

BY CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

FROM following the stories of our returning heroes, looking into their bright eyes, gazing upon their bronzed and ruddy cheeks, and getting the heft of their solid "Oh, so solid" muscle, one is led to the conclusion that the answer to that rather trite question "How to be healthy" is found in the well-known "Join the army." The boys who come back to us having been lucky or skillful enough to dodge shot and shell, at least, all look so well and strong that one is absolutely bound to look into the theory. As a starter I don't mind admitting to you all that I put on 15 good extra pounds of solid meat myself, and that I feel better than I ever did in my life. In my nearly two years of army life my name never adorned the "Sick Book" nor was there ever the slightest occasion for me to worry along that line.



Dr. Lerrigo.

When I was organizing my company in 1917 I was much interested in a young country boy who made very earnest efforts to join us, but whom I could not enlist because he was so much underweight. He weighed 104 pounds. He had been a patient of mine, so I knew how faithfully he had attempted to increase his weight. He tried everything. I met him the other day. After we left, the regulations became more flexible. He managed to enlist and get across, and had just returned. He had gained 25 pounds. Please bear in mind that he was born in the country, and lived an out-door life all his days.

I took with me from Topeka 118 of the finest Kansas boys that were ever inducted into "issue" clothes. They were composed chiefly of college boys, and boys from our farms, with the addition of a few husky young mechanics. We watched those boys very carefully, that being our job. I think I said they were good boys. Well, I just want to say it again. They were the very best kind made. They had been well raised (home-grown, so to say). They had no bad habits that don't belong to the home-grown variety of boy. They had been well treated, and supposedly well fed. When we mobilized at Washburn college gym the morning of September 14, 1917, everyone commented on their fine appearance. Be it known, however, that after three months at Camp Pike, those well-fed, home boys of ours had gained from 6 to 18 pounds to the man.

During the three months they had lived out-of-doors a great part of the time, but half of them had been doing that before ever they enlisted. They had been supplied with plenty of food, but there had never been any lack of either food or appetite in their young lives. The cooking had been very good indeed, considering that they had done

it all themselves, but from the standpoint of health, hygiene and nutrition not to be compared with what they had enjoyed at home. Yet the stubborn fact persisted that the poorest one had gained 6 pounds; and one of them, the very youngest, had actually put on 18 pounds of bone and muscle in the three months. And so long as they remained in the army they kept their gains; but I find that among the favored few who returned home early there is already a tendency to revert to old standards.

So I've pondered over the subject a little and I think I'm able to present a few deductions worth their consideration and yours also.

In the first place: What's the difference? Beyond the point that it makes them look a little bonnier why be concerned about a few pounds of tissue more or

less? The answer is that proper weight stands as an index of good health and nutrition, and that none but a perfectly nourished body and mind can accomplish the maximum of work and usefulness.

Having settled this question of value let us learn how our boys made their gains. We shall admit that the routine of taking a great deal of daily exercise in the open air and eating as healthy appetites dictated were helpful agents in the matter. But we cannot dismiss the whole thing thus, because a goodly percentage of our boys came from occupations involving the free use of fresh air, manual labor and good food in liberal doses, and they made just as definite gains as their comrades.

There must be then some additional, and even more important factors in the case. And they are just as applicable to the man who never has been and never can be in the army, as to our warriors now or lately on the field.

Regularity.—Everything in the army was done with regularity. The men awoke by the bugle, rose by the bugle, exercised by the bugle, ate by it, drilled by it, played by it, rested by it, and went to bed by it. There was no place for late hours.

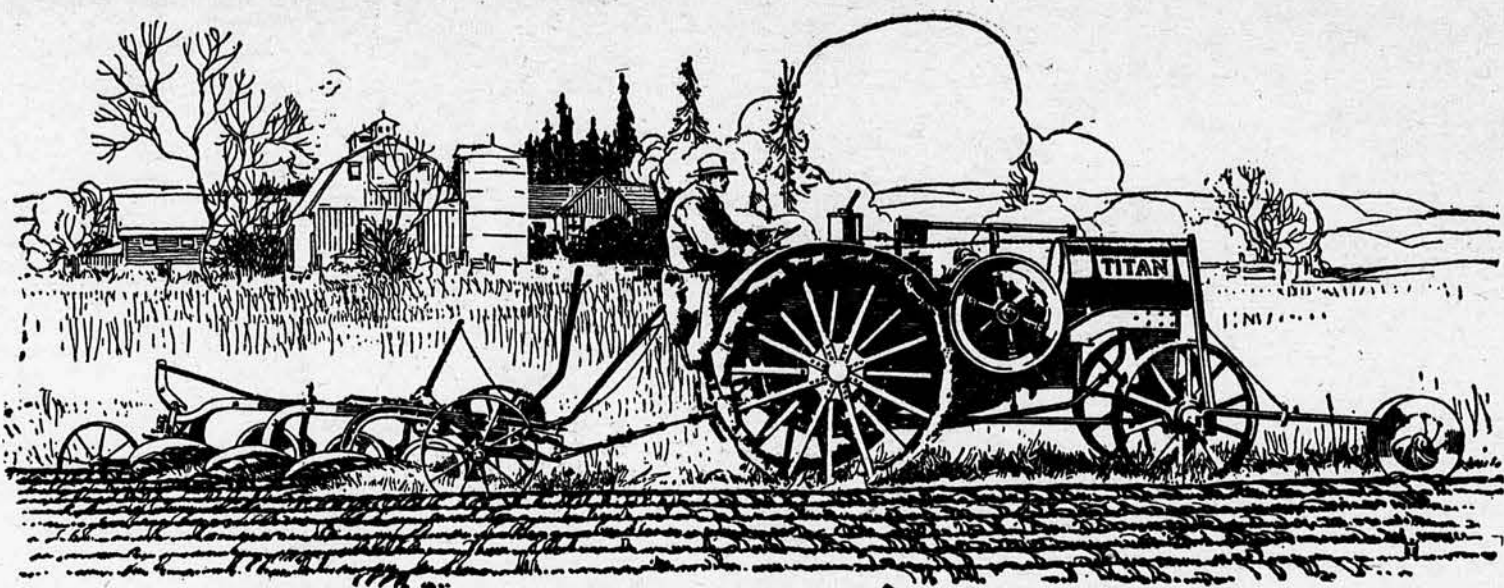
Sleep.—Passes were good until 9 P. M. After that, beware of the M. P.'s. There was little temptation for a man to be out of bed after 9 o'clock, and as the hour for "taps" was 10 that was just about the final limit. So it is safe to say that when not actually in action, every man got at least eight hours sleep. I believe they got more after the armistice was signed, for things moved along rather easily then, and reveille was quite generally delayed until 7, thus giving the men nine hours sleep.

Freedom from Care.—Strange to think of the soldier as a care-free individual? Yes, indeed. But true, never—

(Continued on Page 33.)



Here are some of the Soldier Boys that recently passed thru Topeka en route to Camp Funston. Aren't They a Husky Lot?



The New Combination P & O Plows and International Tractors

At Last--Our Own Plows

At every tractor demonstration so far, International tractors have made good records. Better yet, in the last fourteen years they have demonstrated their quality, their dependability, their low cost of operation and upkeep on many thousands of American farms.

During all this time, we had no plow. To our tractors was given the task of doing good work with plows made by other concerns.

All the while we were watching the action and work of the various plows, making an honest, earnest effort to discover the one line which gave the best satisfaction under all conditions. Little by little one line of plows detached itself from the general run, standing up better, giving better satisfaction under a greater variety of conditions. This line was also one of the oldest, with a splendid reputation among farmers, especially in territories where plowing conditions are more than ordinarily difficult. The old, reliable P. & O. plow line fairly won its way with us against the field. It is now

ours, not so much because we needed plows to complete our line of farm machines as because we wanted this particular line for our own after the way it had demonstrated its value to us.

At the Wichita demonstration for the first time in tractor history, International Harvester tractors will draw International owned plows. From now on, we shall sell P. & O. plows with our tractors—plows that have proved themselves as worthy to belong to the International line as any other machine or implement in the line.

The Tractor for Belt Work

International tractor power is gradually working another quiet revolution in American farming. It is making farmers more independent than ever, because it gives them a form of power that can be used economically for every farm purpose.

The same International or Titan tractor that enables them to plow, disk, seed and harvest at the right time, also furnishes ideal power for threshing, silo filling, corn husking, shredding, and shelling, baling hay, grinding feed—in short, for any kind of belt power work. Belt work is a very profitable part of the International tractor's usefulness.

What does that mean to you? Two things. First, that your tractor should be one that will work in the belt without making any changes and without extra expense, and, second, that it will profit you to buy that kind of a tractor now, with the season for belt work just beginning.

With a large, wide pulley well up from the ground; on the right hand side of the machine where the

driver can see just what he is doing when he backs into a belt; a pulley that gives the correct belt speed, that turns in the right direction, that keeps the belt off the ground and away from the front wheels of the tractor; with a friction clutch that makes it easy to start and stop—an International or Titan tractor is just as useful for belt as for drawbar power.

Buy a tractor you can use the year around. Buy one that operates successfully on low grade fuels. Buy an International or Titan, and buy it now.

A Double Demonstration of International and Titan Tractors at Wichita, July 14-21

The National Tractor Demonstration this year will be a red-letter occasion for the Harvester Company. We shall again prove the steadiness, dependability and economy of our tractors. We shall pull our own plows. We shall demonstrate conclusively that our tractors are equally useful and economical at drawbar and belt.

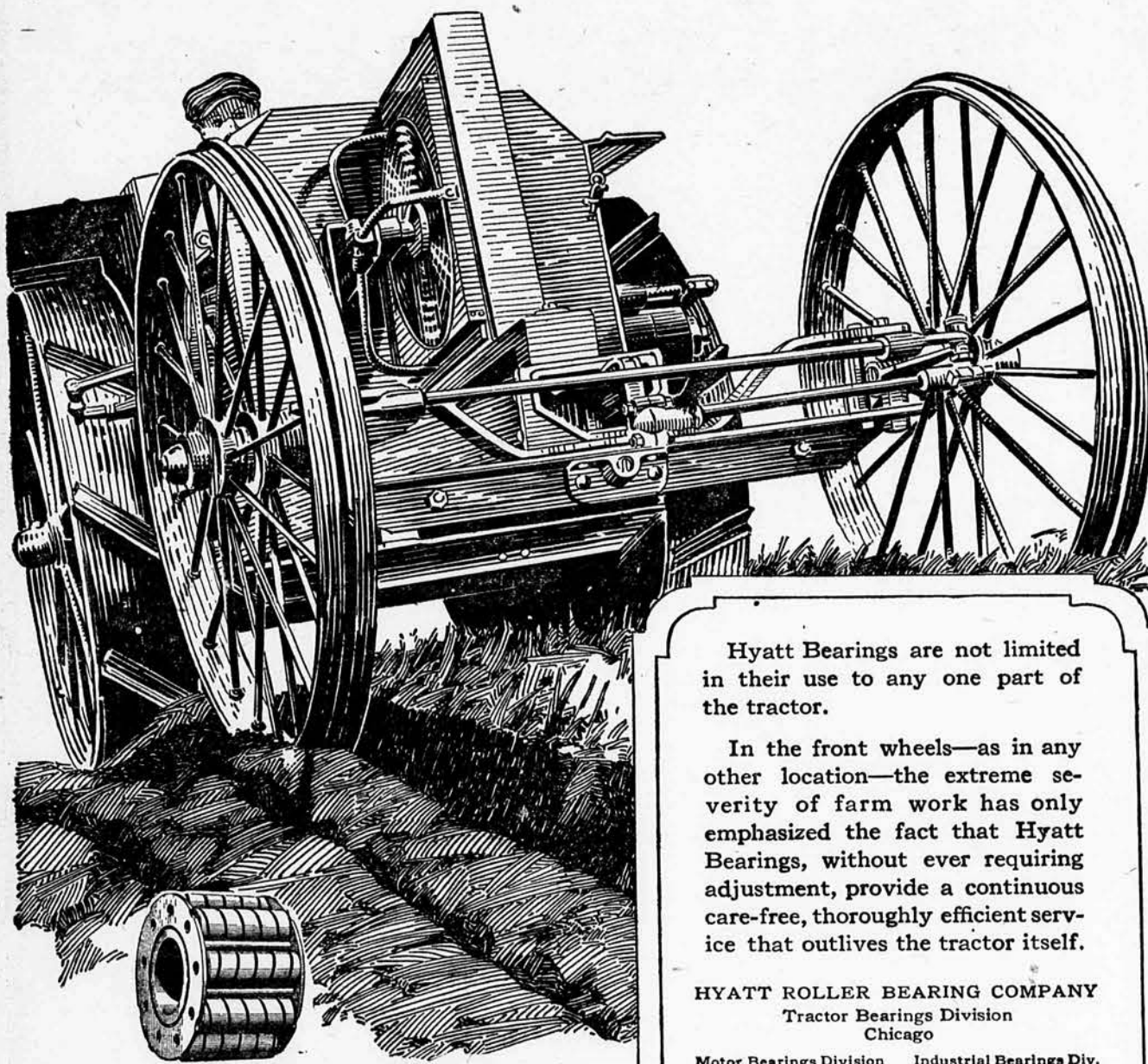
Besides the field work, we shall have a belt power exhibit, with tractors running ensilage cutters, threshers, feed grinders, etc. You can get a complete idea of the all 'round handiness, usefulness and value of our tractors.

Don't fail to visit our headquarters. Never mind the crowd. Come right in and make yourself at home.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
CHICAGO OF AMERICA INC. USA



— and in the front wheels, too



In this Parrett Tractor Hyatt Bearings are used in the front and rear wheels, on the reverse idler and on the fan.

Hyatt Bearings are not limited in their use to any one part of the tractor.

In the front wheels—as in any other location—the extreme severity of farm work has only emphasized the fact that Hyatt Bearings, without ever requiring adjustment, provide a continuous care-free, thoroughly efficient service that outlives the tractor itself.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Tractor Bearings Division
Chicago

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HYATT

ROLLER BEARINGS

Feeding Silage to Baby Beef

BY H. E. WINCHESTER

Thirty head of yearling blue-gray calves, 15 steers and 15 spayed heifers, were fed for 150 days by the animal husbandry department of the Kansas Experiment station. The object of the test was to determine the comparative value of corn silage and sorghum silage in a ration for fattening calves for baby beef.

These calves were bred at the Fort Hays branch of the Kansas Experiment station and were sired by purebred white Shorthorn bulls out of purebred Aberdeen Angus cows. This class of animals is very much sought after in England and other parts of the continent because of their ability to produce first class beef.

Both lots of calves were fed the same basal ration, namely, ground corn, linseed oil meal and alfalfa hay. To these was added in the one lot corn silage, and in the other lot sorghum silage. These silages did not mature grain being badly damaged by the hot winds of last season. All feeds in each lot were fed in the same amounts daily. The order of feeding these rations was ground corn and linseed oil meal mixed, silage and alfalfa hay. The hay was placed in the racks after the calves had eaten about half of the silage.

The calves had a very keen appetite and it was observed especially that the lot receiving the sorghum silage would have consumed more feed generally speaking than the lot receiving corn silage in addition to its basal ration. But since this was a comparative test the amounts of feed were kept the same.

The calves receiving the sorghum silage weighed slightly less at the start than the corn silage calves but made a greater daily gain, required less feed for 100 pounds gain, made a larger net return, exclusive of hog returns to the calf at Kansas City.

It also will be observed that the hogs following the calves in Lot 2 did not do as well as the hogs following the calves in Lot 1. This can be attributed to the fact that the individuality of the hogs had something to do with it. It was observed that one hog in Lot 2 when placed into the lot was in a little higher condition than the others and also had been fed from a self feeder previously so that this would affect the gains. The hogs in both lots were not given any additional feed other than that picked up following the cattle. This was done in order to obtain comparative data.

After being sold the calves were followed into the coolers to make observations on the carcasses. The lot receiving the sorghum silage in addition to the basal ration hung up the neater and best-looking carcasses of the two lots. The meat appeared to be better marbled and more pleasing to the eye from the standpoint of fleshing over the desirable cuts. Lot 1 dressed 59.14 per cent and Lot 2, 60.35 per cent.

It was particularly noted that the spayed heifers dressed out on the average as well if not a little better than the steers. They seemed to be in higher condition judging from the carcasses and showed a better, more uniform fleshing. The udders showed practically no development and the udder tissue was filled with fat instead of being "baggy" and flabby as one might expect.

In marketing these calves no effort was made to fit the calves for shipping. They received the same ration the morning that they were shipped. In addition they had to be driven 3 miles to the loading pens. This probably from a business standpoint is not very good practice but it was done in order to get the comparative data and also to obtain data on effects of shipping.

A brief summary shows that in practically every instance the sorghum silage excelled the corn silage and from the Kansas standpoint is of considerable importance, especially since sorghum is a much surer crop than corn. Last year the sorghum yield of the animal husbandry farm was 9 tons an acre and the corn 3½ which on the acre basis the sorghum crop in the form of silage produced nearly three times as much beef as the corn crop in the form of silage.

(Continued on Page 32.)

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The Fertility of Eggs

BY I. B. REED

A fertile egg is one which contains a living organism, often called an embryo. This embryo may not possess sufficient stamina to insure its complete development into a hatchable chicken, but if life has ever been present in the egg it must be considered as a fertile egg.

An infertile egg is one which contains no life at all—an egg which is absolutely sterile and which is not capable of producing a chicken under any conditions.

The presence of a normal, vigorous male bird with a flock of hens insures some degree of fertility in the most of the eggs produced by that flock. The percentage of fertility—also the stamina of the embryo, depends upon a large number of points in relation to the mating of the male and the females.

Strong, Hatching Eggs

To obtain strong, hatching eggs the characters of male and female in the mating must be evenly matched. Aside from any selection which may be done for the production of a uniform, or standard, shape and color, especial attention must be paid to proper vigor on both sides of the mating.

Each individual in the mating, whether male or female, must be in perfect health; must have all the external evidences of a strong constitution, such as comparatively large frame and bone, broad skull and back, a long, deep body with plenty of room for digestive organs, a prominent eye, firm red comb, and lustrous plumage. In addition, it is imperative that each individual be descended from stock which also met those requirements, in order that one may not have inherited a lack of vigor to transmit to its offspring.

The proportion of females to males is an important item, but is one upon which definite information cannot be given. All depends upon the individuals to be used. Generally speaking a young male can be given a larger number of females than can an older male. The same is true, but to a slighter degree, with the females. Providing that all other conditions are even, and suitable, the following figures may be used as a guide: With the Mediterranean and Continental breeds such as the Leghorns, Minorcas, Anconas and Campines, one male not over 2 years old can be used with 12 to 20 females. With the American Breeds such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds a vigorous male not over 2 years old can be yarded with 10 to 15 females. With the English breeds such as Orpingtons and Cornish such a male bird can be mated to eight to 12 females; with the heavy Asiatic breeds Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans it is best not to give such a male more than six to 10 females.

If the birds have a liberal amount of range, with the accompanying succulent greens, insect foods, and natural minerals, more females may be used in the mating than if closer confinement and more artificial feeding is practiced.

For the production of the highest possible percentage of fertility and the most hatchable eggs it is desirable to use an average mating—neither too large nor too small—and to give the birds natural conditions of range, feed, and production during the breeding season. The more artificial methods there are introduced, the greater opportunity there is of destroying the fertility and hatching power of eggs.

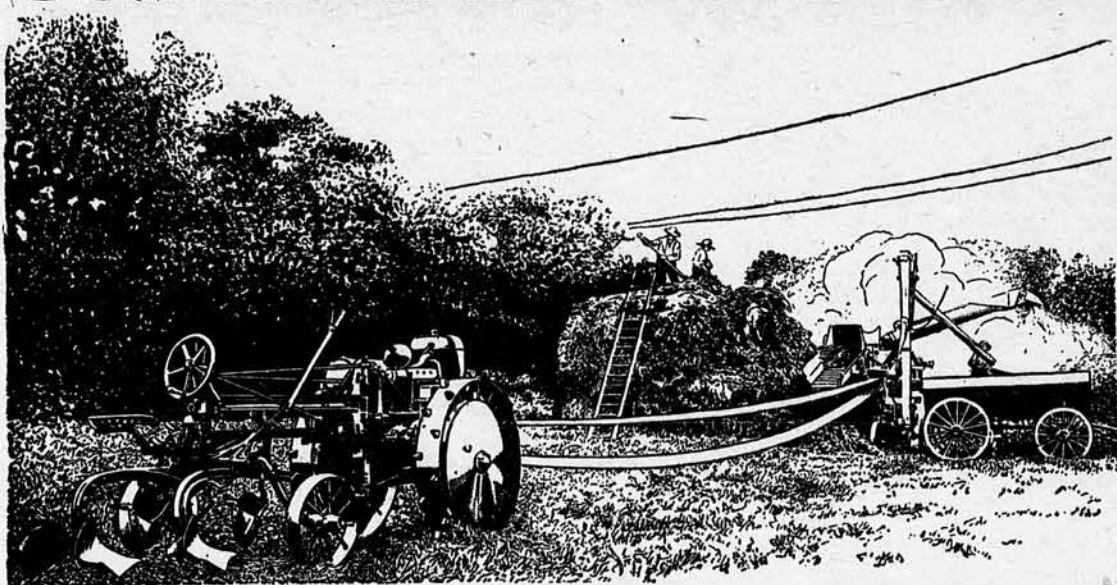
Quality of Market Eggs

In the highest class of table eggs, fertility is as much to be guarded against as it is sought after in the case of hatching eggs. The infertile egg is the best keeping egg, and with any life at all in the egg, it cannot equal the infertile egg for table purposes.

Some have argued against the production of the infertile egg as being against the laws of nature. Sure it is, and that is what makes it the strongest argument in favor of producing them for eating purposes. Nature planned the production of eggs for one purpose, and one only—for incubation and the development of a chick to perpetuate the species. Eggs, as produced under natural conditions, are so formed and constituted as to tend toward the development of the hatchable chick under varied conditions. Even the

(Continued on Page 32.)

MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR



Saves 1½ Men and 5 Horses Per Farm

Through the most comprehensive tractor survey yet attempted, we have found by figures from Moline-Universal Tractor owners—not by guess work—that the Moline-Universal actually saves an average of one and one-third men and five horses per farm.

Over 200 farmers in 37 states from Maine to California and North Dakota to Texas were closely questioned, and their farms ranged in size from 40 to 800 acres. Every one of the Moline-Universal owners whose data forms a basis for these conclusions was selected at random from our list of owners, so that these results are average—not exceptional.

That the Moline is really a Universal Tractor and fits any size farm is proven by the fact that the farms reporting ranged in size as follows: 8%, 100 acres and under; 37%, 100 acres to 200 acres; 21%, from 200 to 300 acres; 13%, from 300 to 400 acres, and 19% above 400 acres. In their report 76% agreed that they could use the Moline-Universal wherever they used horses, and 83% said they could

do better work—and thereby make more money.

Owners are positive in their statement that the Moline-Universal is a good investment, and 73% of the Moline owners state that they wouldn't farm again without the Moline-Universal Tractor, while the rest say that they would dislike to go back to horses.

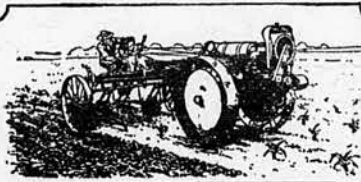
In reply to the question, "Can you operate and maintain the Moline-Universal Tractor for what it would cost you to keep three or four horses?" Ninety-two per cent replied "yes." Many reported they could do so for less.

Space does not permit a complete report, but surely these figures must convince farmers and business men who believe in facts instead of theory that the Moline System of Power Farming is the most economical and efficient, and this is the reason why thousands of Moline Power Farmers are making more money with less hard work. Complete report of this tractor investigation will be gladly furnished on request.

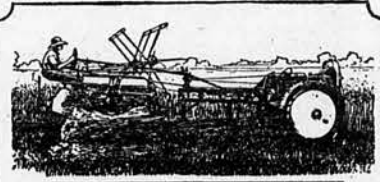
Moline Plow Company, Moline, Illinois



PLOWING



CULTIVATING



HARVESTING

DOES NOT PACK THE SOIL

Round wheel tractors must be huge and heavy to get traction. They pack the soil, spoiling its fertility. On the other hand the

MONARCH TRACTOR

with its flat-track laying tread, having 10 times the pull of the round wheel types, not only is not so heavy, but its load is spread over the big surface of the creeper. Its weight, per square inch is less than a man's footstep.

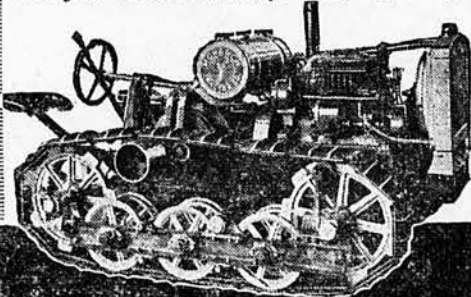
For All Season work—from plowing to threshing the Monarch is "on the job" 24 hours a day. And the manganese steel tread insures long life of hard service.

Write for booklet of sizes and prices and name of dealer.

Monarch Tractor Co.

109 First Street

Watertown, Wisconsin

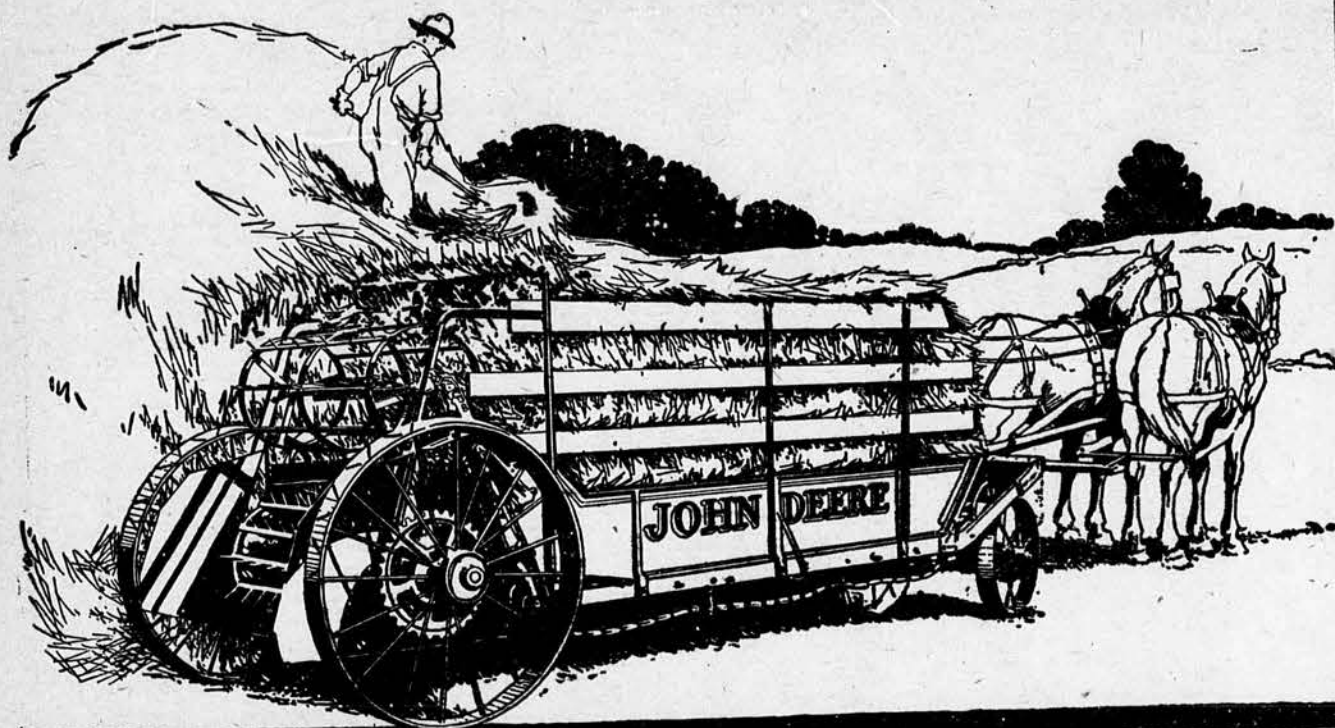


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Put Straw Back on the Land

EVERY ton of straw you put back on your land contains 12 lbs. of nitrogen, 4 lbs. of phosphoric acid and between 15 or 20 lbs. of potash—all valuable plant food that your growing crops require. And after turned-under straw has decayed it forms humus, a most important soil element that makes bigger crops possible. Straw has big value as a top dressing for fall seeded crops. It acts as a mulch, it prevents evaporation of moisture, prevents soil blowing and winter killing. You can't afford to burn or waste straw when you can spread both your straw and your manure with this two-in-one machine, the

JOHN DEERE MANURE SPREADER With Straw-Spreading Attachment

Spreads Both Manure and Straw Perfectly

The John Deere Spreader, recognized everywhere as a highly satisfactory manure spreader, handles straw just as well when the straw spreading attachment is put on. No matter what kind of straw you have to spread, long, short, chaffy or partly rotted, you can get an even distribution, as heavy or light as you want it. And it takes only 30 minutes for one man to put on or take off the attachment.

A One-Man Outfit

No extra help is required to spread straw with the John Deere. Load the rack, get on the seat, throw the beaters in gear and drive the horses, that's all—the straw feeds back to the beaters automatically.

Spreader Features All Maintained

In using the John Deere Spreader for both straw and manure, none of the many special advantages of this machine are disturbed. You will get the same effective spreading, the same long life with low cost of upkeep—the same high-grade construction throughout that has characterized the John Deere Spreader for more than seven years.

You get an added advantage—the John Deere Spreader with Straw-Spreading Attachment gives you double use and double profits—it's a worth-while investment.

Know More About This Machine

See your John Deere dealer—he has a spreader set up for your inspection. And write for literature that tells all about the John Deere Spreader with Straw-Spreading Attachment. Ask for free package. 88-10.

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Railway and Land Co's. are offering unusual inducements to home-seekers to settle in Western Canada and enjoy her prosperity. Loans made for the purchase of stock or other farming requirements can be had at low interest.

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You can obtain excellent land at low prices on easy terms, and get high prices for your grain, cattle, sheep and hogs—low taxes (none on improvements), good markets and shipping facilities, free schools, churches, splendid climate and sure crops.

For illustrated literature, maps, description of lands for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reduced railroad rates, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

F. H. Hewitt, 2012 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Canadian Government Agent

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Later when the weather gets dry and hot be sure to water the tomato and cucumber plants every few days.

Don't forget the summer garden. Plan to have vegetables of some kind all summer. Keep the garden plot busy, and as soon as one crop has been harvested plant another one.

Cover the cucumber vines with small screen cages made of wire netting to protect the vines against the striped beetle and other similar insect pests. A liberal sprinkling of the vines with lime or wood ashes also will be helpful.

During the hot weather keep the soil well stirred and keep up a good dirt mulch. This will check the loss of soil moisture and will help to aerate the soil properly.

A few flowers should be planted in the garden and around the house. Zinnias, Nasturtiums, Cannas, Geraniums, Asters, Marigold, Hollyhocks, Dahlias, and many other flowers of this kind may be grown without much difficulty or expense.

The fruit trees should receive careful attention during the summer months. Cut off all water sprouts, and trim off all dead or broken limbs. Keep down the weeds and keep the ground around the trees cultivated.

The Ant Nuisance

The surest way to keep a house free from ants is to leave no food lying about on shelves or in open places where they can reach it, says United States Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 740, "House Ants—Kinds and Methods of Control." Ants go where they find food, and if the food supplies of the household are kept in ant-proof containers, and if all food that may happen to be scattered by the children and others is cleaned up promptly, the ant nuisance will be slight. The bulletin, which may be obtained from the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, tells about keeping ants away and about killing them when they do insist on getting into the house.

Mulching Vegetables

To keep vegetables growing vigorously thru the hot dry spells of summer without an irrigation system is made possible by means of a mulch around the plants. Grain, straw, corn-stalks, leaves, lawn clippings, etc., may be used for the mulch. It should be placed to the depth of several inches between the rows and around the plants.

Mulching conserves the moisture in the soil, and adds a quantity of organic matter. It prevents washing, keeps the soil in good physical condition, keeps down weeds and makes cultivation unnecessary. A good mulch applied to tomatoes in July will reduce the amount of the destructive blossom-end rot; and it will improve the quality and size of the fruit, keeping it from coming in contact with the soil and becoming infected with decay or stained with mud. Eggplant, strawberries, peppers, and potatoes are other crops especially benefited by mulching between the rows. Rhubarb and asparagus may be mulched with stable manure. Experience has shown that the increased returns secured by mulching pay handsomely for the slight expense of applying the mulch.

There should be no trouble in getting abundant supplies of straw or leaves for mulching gardens. Sometimes strawy manure is more useful when used for mulching vegetables, than when composted. The best results are obtained from the mulch when it is applied early in the season, while the soil is still full of moisture. To be effective the mulch should be 5 or 6 inches thick, and it should cover the whole surface, being drawn up to the plants by hand, to insure getting it close up to the stems and beneath the branches of the plant. Usually the mulching material is so well decayed by the end of the season that it can be plowed directly into the soil when preparing for next year's crops, thereby adding much valuable organic matter.

J. T. Rosa.

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Feeder's Share

Will you please tell me what should be a man's share of the profit in feeding cattle if No. 1 supplies the cattle and equipment and No. 2 does all the work? Also discuss the same proposition as to sheep. M. L. P. Ft. Morgan, Colo.

I do not understand what you mean by equipment. If that means necessary teams, wagons and sheds simply, the feeder providing the feed and doing all the work in caring for the cattle, the division should of course be much different from what would be a fair division if the owner of the cattle provided everything except the labor necessary to care for the same. Assuming that the owner of the cattle provided everything except the labor, I would say that a fair division of profits might be arrived at in this way: First estimate the value of the capital invested in cattle, equipment and feed, calculate the interest on that investment at a reasonable rate, say 6 per cent, for the time the cattle were being fed. Estimate the wages of the feeder at a reasonable figure for the time he cared for the cattle. Deduct this from the sale price of the cattle, or if sheep are being fed and there is a wool clip, add together the amount received for wool together with sale price of sheep. From the total sum deduct the investment of the owner of the cattle with interest at 6 per cent, plus the wages of the feeder for the time the cattle were fed. If there is a surplus divide it equally between the cattle owner and feeder. If the writer of the question means by equipment that the cattle owner provides the cattle, teams, wagons, and sheds, while the person caring for the cattle provides the feed, then the feeder should be allowed the market value of the feed provided, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent, plus reasonable wages for the time spent in caring for the cattle and then his share of the surplus profit.

Transfer of Land Renter's Right

A rents a farm to B on yearly contract and afterward sells it to C. Can C demand the land for next year's full crop without notifying B before August 1? Or must he notify him as soon as he takes possession of the land?

Can a wife claim or demand any part of a large wheat crop put out on rent, when her husband farms but doesn't seem to save anything? Or has she no right except to work?

The renter of land by the year has the right to full possession during the rented period. If the purchaser of the land does not want the land put into wheat for example he should notify the renter. If he stands by and permits the renter to go on and plant the ground in wheat without objection, while he would be entitled to possession of the farm at the end of the rental period, the renter would be entitled to his share of the wheat.

The wife might go into court and by making a showing that her husband is incompetent get an order restraining him from disposing of his property, but of course, the burden of proof would be on her to show that he is incompetent.

Working on Sundays

Is there any law prohibiting working on Sundays? J. E. Scranton, Kan.

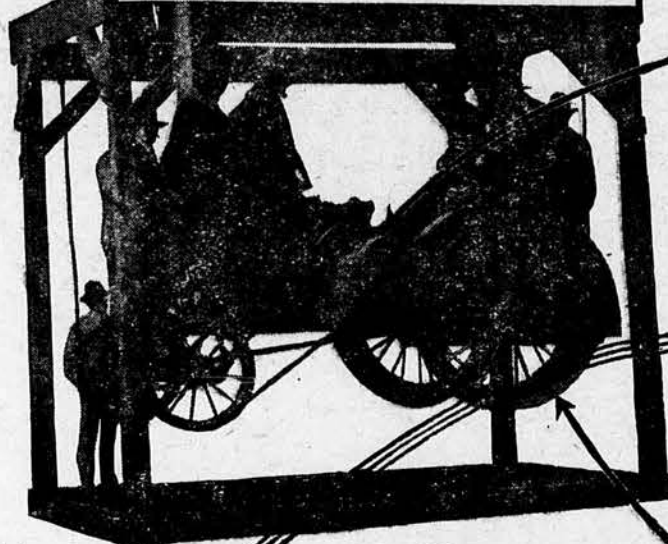
Yes. Our law provides that work except such as is actually necessary is forbidden. The violator is liable to a fine of \$25. An exception is made in favor of those who observe some other day of the week, Saturday, for example, but they are only excused in case they do actually observe such day. Perhaps, no law on our statute books is more frequently violated than the Sunday law. If there have been any prosecutions of persons for working on Sunday, I have not heard of them.

Right to Hay in Road

Is the owner of land entitled to hay grown up public highway? SUBSCRIBER.

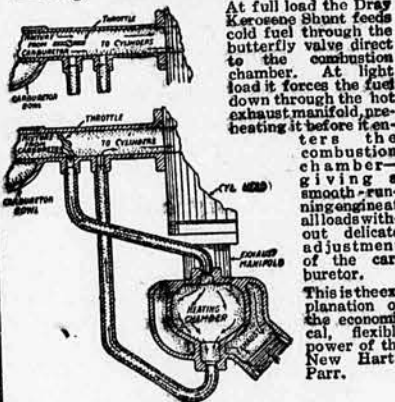
The public only gets a right of way for road purposes. The fee remains in the adjacent land owners. If the road should be abandoned the full right of usage would revert to the adjacent land owners. I am of the opinion that the adjacent land owner had a right to cut the grass on his side of the road, provided he did not interfere with public travel in so doing.

It Demonstrates in The New HART-PARR 30
1 WONDERFUL CONTROL
2 DEPENDABLE POWER ANYWHERE
3 ABILITY TO GO FROM NO LOAD TO FULL LOAD WITHOUT THROTTLING
4 PERFECT BALANCE (Differential is not locked)
5 DRAW-BAR PULL NECESSARY TO DO THIS LIFTING IS 29.6 HORSE-POWER
6 FLEXIBILITY OF TRACTOR



See the Boot Strap Test at fairs and demonstrations

Dray Kerosene Shunt —



At full load the Dray Kerosene Shunt feeds cold fuel through the butterfly valve direct to the combustion chamber. At light load it forces the fuel down through the hot exhaust manifold, pre-heating it before it enters the combustion chamber—giving a smooth-running engine at all loads without delicate adjustment of the carburetor. This is the explanation of the economical, flexible power of the New Hart-Parr.

The New HART-PARR 30

What the Tractors Really Pull

The Belt Horse Power Tests of 1918-1919

NAME	Rating	Fuel	Columbus, O., 1918	Salina, Kan., 1918	Marion, O., 1918	Columbus, O., 1919
Hart-Parr 30	30	Ker.	28.0	31.1	31.1	37.5
Case	14-38	Ker.	28.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
I. H. C.	15-30	Ker.	28.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Russell	20-40	Ker.	28.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Aultman-Taylor	15-30	Ker.	28.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Wallis	15-25	Gas	25.0	26.9	26.9	31.8
Case	15-27	Ker.	28.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Moline	9-18	Gas	26.5	21.2	21.2	28.7
Rumely	12-20	Ker.	28.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Frick	12-25	Ker.	28.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Hessan	10-20	Ker.	28.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Titan	10-20	Ker.	28.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Waterloo Boy	12-25	Ker.	24.0	19.8	19.8	21.2
Emerson	12-20	Ker.	20.0	19.8	19.8	24.7
Steel Mule	12-20	Ker.	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4
Nilson	16-25	Ker.	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4
Parrett	12-25	Ker.	24.0	19.8	19.8	28.3
Huber	12-25	Ker.	22.6	18.9	18.9	21.4
Lauson	11-22	Ker.	20.0	19.7	19.7	21.4
Fordean	10-20	Ker.	20.0	19.7	19.7	21.4
Mogul	10-20	Ker.	19.5	19.3	19.3	19.2
Sandusky	10-20	Ker.	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Elgin	12-25	G-K	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Cleveland	12-20	Gas	18.7	16.1	16.1	18.6
Case	10-18	Ker.	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Shelby	9-18	Ker.	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Bull	12-24	Ker.	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.3
Avery	12-25	Ker.	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6
Happy Farmer	12-24	Ker.	14.2	18.2	18.2	18.3
Whitney	9-18	Gas	17.5	16.0	16.0	16.0
Heider	8-16	Ker.	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Avery	8-16	Ker.	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Port Huron	12-25	Ker.	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0

Proves 29.6 horsepower at rim of rear wheels

One horsepower is 33,000 pounds raised one foot in one minute. The New Hart-Parr 30 in the picture weighs 5,185 pounds, the 12 men weigh 2,215 pounds, making a total weight of 7,400 pounds.

In this demonstration the tractor is running in reverse gear at 1½ miles per hour, which is 132 feet per minute.

7,400 pounds multiplied by 132 feet per minute, and divided by 33,000 foot pounds equals 29.6 horsepower.

This unique demonstration designed by Hart-Parr Company and called the "Bootstrap test" is proof of the actual power delivered at the rims of the rear wheels. The cables pass around the rims of the rear wheels and around the front wheels and the tractor raises itself

and the twelve men by its own power.

The clutch and brake action of the New Hart-Parr 30 are so perfect that the tractor moves up and down gently and steadily, stopping at any desired point. The tractor has such perfect balance that it is not necessary to lock the differential in making this test. The Dray Kerosene Shunt, an exclusive Hart-Parr invention, enables the engine to pass from no load to full load as the tractor goes up and from full load to no load as it comes down, without throttling and without misfiring.

Write for descriptive literature on the New Hart-Parr 30 today

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Carbonic Soda Sulphur Wormseed Meal

Ninety per cent of our customers come back. That's proof of the merit of our goods. We have built our business on the service-to-customer basis—and have made good. Now is the time to start. Get established in your territory while live stock prices are high. Write me personally.

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PURE WATER Essential for

the family and the live stock. This can be best secured by drilling. "American" Well Drilling Machines are made in styles and sizes suitable for almost any locality. A source of profit either as a regular business or side line on a reasonable investment.

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General Office & Works: Aurora, Illinois

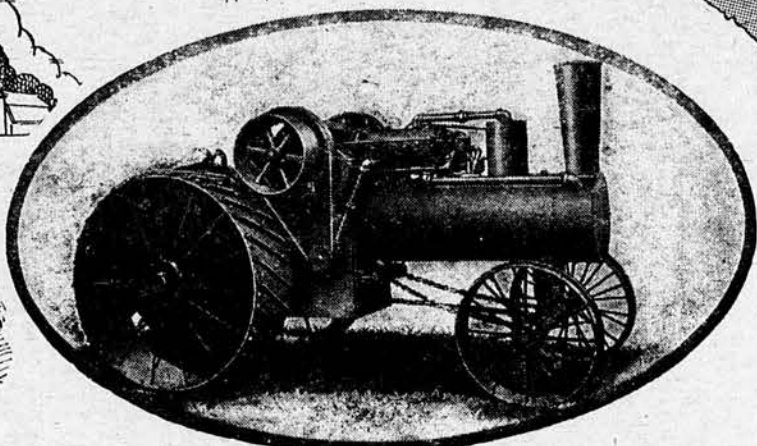
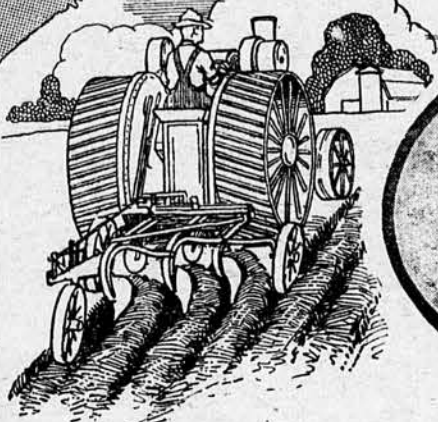
\$22.00 Swoop Feed Grinder \$28.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO., 610 E. Seventh Street, Topeka, Kansas.

TOWNSEND

TRACTORS



Townsend Oil Tractor

The Tractor with the Gibraltar frame and big radiator, a patented feature used exclusively in the Townsend tractor.

If you are in the market for a real Tractor, one that is designed and built to do your work on the plow or in the belt the hottest days of summer or coldest days of winter with the least amount of trouble or expense you cannot afford to pass up the Townsend without a thorough investigation. Note how the engine base is surrounded by heavy boiler plate making up the entire frame, there is no chance for the engine and gears to get out of line.

Excess weight is eliminated through extreme simplicity. There are only two gears and two pinions in action while plowing.

DOES IT BURN COAL OIL? Yes, there is no gasoline tank on it. It is designed to operate on either coal oil or distillate and is guaranteed to operate on either of these fuels at all loads or speeds.

Be sure to see the TOWNSEND at Wichita Demonstration. We have a size for every farm, 12-25, 15-30, 25-50.

Townsend Mfg. Co., Janesville, Wis.

CARD-ADAMS & MORRIS,
Western Sales Representatives, Lincoln, Nebraska

BURNS
COAL
OILBURNS
COAL
OIL

Black Chaff in Wheat

BY G. C. GIBBONS

There have been rumors among the farmers of Western Kansas that the black rust has infected the wheat this year. The infection is not black rust but is black chaff, according to Harry Braun, United States plant pathologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who has been inspecting wheat fields throughout western Kansas.

"There is a close similarity in appearance of black rust and black chaff," says Mr. Braun. "This disease is prevalent from Texas to Montana on winter and spring wheat. It has been found in Kansas this year in the North-Central, Central and Western parts especially. It differs from rust in that it does not develop pustules. Later it appears on the beards and chaff as brown or purplish-black lines or streaks along the veins of the chaff. The streaks have large brown or black spots usually just below the head or they may appear further down along the joints. The disease is most serious when it appears on the stems since it cuts off the food supply. When the disease is severe it causes shrivelled grains, dwarfed heads, weak stems and loss of yield. Severe leaf infection may stunt plant growth.

"Black chaff is carried over from year to year by planting infected seeds from diseased fields. The bacteria may be within the kernels causing shrivelling, or may form a thin film on the seed coat. These infected seeds carry the disease. This diseased seed can be treated by the 'pre-soak' method of seed treatment, a method developed by the United States Bureau of Plant Industry. It has an advantage over the usual formalin treatment in that it causes no injury to the seeds. For very large fields 20 or 30 bushels can be treated and planted and the seed from this used the next year. In dry years the black chaff disease may be prevalent but not severe, in wet years it may cause severe injury."

How Advertising Builds Business

BY J. T. HUNTER

An increasing number of farmers are raising some certain type or breed of livestock as a side line to regular farming. This side issue if reasonably well looked after, eventually produces some surplus animals of such quality as to justify the farmer in selling at strong prices. But, not knowing the value of a little judicious advertising in a farm paper too many such farmers sell their surplus to neighbors at little more than market price and then ship the remainder to market realizing far too little on their time and investment.

H. W. Chestnut, living near Kincaid, Kansas, is a farmer who has been handling White Leghorns as a side line to his farming. Some time ago when looking around to find a means of disposing of his surplus stock of Leghorns he tried an advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and quickly disposed of his chickens. This spring he began early to hatch White Leghorns and sell the little chickens thru advertising in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He has kept six incubators busy all the time and cannot begin to keep up with the demand and expects to continue use of his incubators until late in the summer.

Next year Mr. Chestnut will increase the capacity of his chicken hatchery and build further on the good business which farm paper advertising has helped him to establish.

Harper County Breeders

Miss M. V. Stanley, a member of the Harper County, Kansas Breeders' association, writes that on October 22, 23 and 24 a show and sale will be held at Anthony, Kan., the show coming the first day. In this event representation already is assured of three breeds of cattle, namely: Holstein, Hereford and Shorthorn. Several breeds of hogs and sheep also will be represented, and only purebred stock will be shown or sold.

Livestock Meeting to Wichita

The executive committee finally decided on Wichita as the meeting place for the 1920 convention of the Kansas State Livestock association. Salina was the strongest competitor for the convention.



THE REDLANDS Adjoining the City of
GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO

Improved Irrigated Farms
2-ACRE FARM LABORERS' TRACTS

Rich Soil—Unfailing Supply of Irrigation Water—Reliable Water Rights—Long Growing Season—Big Yields to the Acre. Reasonable Prices—Small Deposit—Deferred Payments—Low Interest—Financial Help—Co-operative Assistance.

Experienced Farmers, Stockmen, Poultrymen, Dairymen, Farm Laborers, with small Capital.

OWN A COMFORTABLE HOME AND A PROFITABLE FARM
Full Details by Mail or Interview

THE REDLANDS REALTY COMPANY
727 Kittredge Bldg. Denver, Colorado 27 Reed Block Grand Junction, Colorado

PRICES SMASHED ON NEW TIRES

All Standard Makes—Buy While Prices Are Low
NOTE THESE PRICES.

30x3	.....	\$10.75	All
30x3 1/2	.....	13.50	All
32x3 1/2	.....	14.75	Non-Skids
31x4	.....	19.91	10%
32x4	.....	20.05	Higher.
33x4	.....	20.23	10%
34x4	.....	22.59	Higher.
35x4 1/2	.....	28.50	

All tire sizes including obsolete sizes. Clip ad and mail in with order, it entitles you to a special 2% discount. Goods sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination.

MIDWEST TIRE CORPORATION
Dept. B Omaha, Neb.

Save 1/3 ON TIRES

Buy Your Tires at DEALERS COST PRICES
7500-Mile Guarantee!
Sent Free for Inspection. It costs you nothing. Express charges prepaid. Examine them before you pay. Write us about our PUNCTURE PROOF TUBES. Absolutely Guaranteed for 7500 Miles or a New Tube FREE.
A Revelation of Quality. Our low prices will astonish you.
PIONEER TIRE and RUBBER CO.
650 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Hessian Fly Menace

Hessian fly has appeared in Eastern Kansas wheat fields in such numbers as to become a source of great danger to next year's crop, according to George A. Dean, of the Kansas State Agricultural college. The fly also has appeared in some counties in Western Kansas. Community drives against the pest are urged by Mr. Dean to prevent serious damage to the 1920 crop. The Hessian fly is now in the "flax seed" stage in the stubble. If the stubble is examined, the little, brown flaxseed-like objects may be found just above the crown, or at the nodes of the plant, between the leaf sheath and the stalk. During the latter part of August, all thru September and in some parts of the state even the first 10 days of October, adult flies will emerge from the "flaxseeds" and each female may deposit from 100 to 300 eggs in the grooves along the upper surface of the wheat leaves.

The infestation in the fall comes from two sources—the stubble of the previous crop, and volunteer wheat.

As preventive measures Mr. Dean urges deep plowing of all wheat stubble as soon as this year's crop is harvested. To prevent the fly from emerging, the plowing should be finished not later than August 15.

If plowing cannot be done as soon as harvest is over, disk the stubble immediately, Mr. Dean advises. This not only conserves the moisture and makes plowing easier, but also starts the growth of volunteer wheat and has a tendency to bring about early emergence of the fly. In many cases the disking pulls out the stubble and exposes the "flaxseed" to unusual climatic conditions which are fatal to many of the flies.

About three or four weeks after disking, the ground should be plowed deeply enough to bury all stubble under at least 3 inches of soil. By this method the flies will be prevented from reaching the surface.

Immediately after plowing, the ground should be firmed and worked into a good seed bed. It should be kept mellow and free from weeds and volunteer wheat.

These methods, combined with delaying the planting until after the fly-free date, which has been determined by the experiment station authorities after years of observation, will eradicate the flies. The flies will migrate several miles, so community action is necessary to get best results. These precautions are cheap insurance against the Hessian fly menace, Mr. Dean points out.

Care in Handling Gasoline

Gasoline is like a mule. Learn how to handle and then keep your eye on it.

The man who looks for a gasoline leak with a match will always remember it—or his heirs will.

One pint of gasoline will impregnate 200 cubic feet of air and make it explosive. Never leave an open can containing gasoline in a room.

Water will not put out a gasoline fire, but spread it. Smother such fires with sand. With nothing else at hand, try smothering with small grain and then wet it.

Always handle your gasoline by daylight. This will avoid the collection of your life insurance and reduce your fire hazard.

Gasoline tanks, whether above or below ground, should be housed so they can be locked up, and prevent inquisitive persons with cigars or matches causing trouble.

Exhaust pipes or pots should not be allowed in contact with woodwork. They carbonize the wood and pave the way for a fire.

A hot tube igniter is not safe on a gasoline engine, when located in the elevator, on account of the chance of dust coming in contact with the open flame.—Grain Dealers' Journal.

Stockyards Extension

Work is scheduled to begin July 15 on the extension to the Kansas City Stockyards. The new cattle pens to be built will increase the market's capacity by about 5,000 head. The completion of the new hog houses at an early date will provide for any cattle overflow that may occur before the new cattle pens are completed.



See Our Exhibit
of the
**E-B 12-20 TRACTOR
MODEL AA**

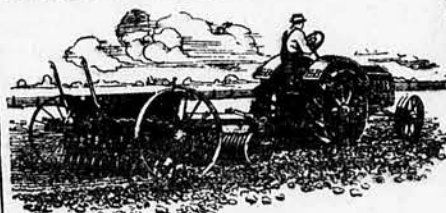
and
**E-B POWER FARM
MACHINERY**

at the
**National Tractor
Demonstration**
at
Wichita, July 14-19



E-B Tandem Disc Harrows
For Most Pulverizing with Least
Work and Fuel

Proved in the hardest soils behind the most powerful tractors. Strong frame, discs that hold a sharp edge, quick adjustments that give better results and make work easy. Turn of crank secures even penetration in soft or hard ground. Handy lever controls disc scrapers. Your E-B dealer will give you complete information.



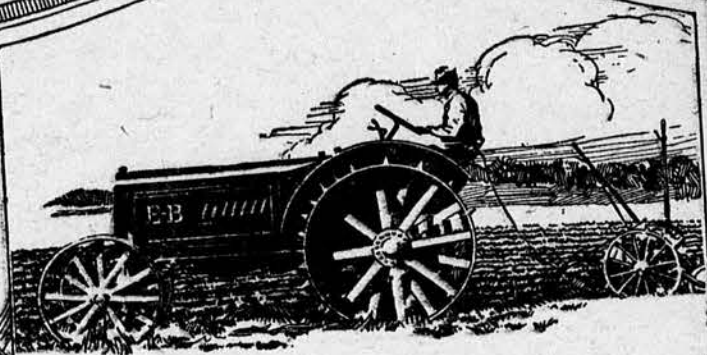
E-B Drills

Deposit Seed at Bottom of Furrow

The E-B Closed Delivery Boot and Deflector place the seed accurately at uniform depth.

The unified action of disc boot and deflector lay the seed at the bottom of the furrow.

For greatest yields per man per acre—the E-B Drill. Ask your E-B dealer.



**25% Surplus Power
For the Hills and Hard Places**

Men who have owned tractors and are buying again demand a full rating of horsepower and more.

That's what they get when they purchase an E-B 12-20 S. A. E. Rating Model AA Tractor. That's ample for 3 14-inch bottoms. Because E-B 12-20 means 15-25 horsepower. 35 horsepower on the drawbar, 25 horsepower on the belt. S. A. E. Rating (Society of Automotive Engineers) assures this. It's the most conservative rating of power used today. Get this power. You'll feel repaid when your E-B Model AA pulls 3 14-inch bottoms steadily in all ordinary soils and 4 14-inch bottoms in loose soils.

Now, About Dependability and Service

To be able to work your plow every day in rush seasons (and half the night when necessary) you must have

1. The right design and construction.
2. A dealer near you and a branch not far from the dealer, to supply you in a rush if you need a part.

Regarding point 1—right design and construction. We say consider these advantages: Your E-B 12-20 S. A. E. Rating Model AA is built by the Emerson-Brantingham Company with a clear record of 67 years of implement building and 12 years of tractor building.

The E-B 12-20 Model AA is the latest result of all this experience. A large number of Model AA's are in use by farmers all over the country. It has proved itself right in both design and construction.

Some of the features that keep it unfailingly "on the job" are: All the working parts, including transmission and drive gears, fan gears and governor, are enclosed from dust and running in oil. Hyatt Roller Bearings; Ball thrust producer type Carburetor; Bennett Air Cleaner; K-W High Tension Magneto with Impulse Starter; Modine Spirex Radiator.

No tractor requires fewer repairs and replacements than the E-B 12-20 Model AA. But if these are needed you have not only your E-B dealer but one of the 35 big E-B branch houses and distributors near you to supply your needs at once.

E-B 12-20 S. A. E. Rating Model AA
Built to Give You ECONOMY

Big power with light weight is essential for economy. The E-B exclusive patented Transmission on Hyatt Roller Bearings saves over 1000 lbs. in weight and carries the power from motor to drive wheel with least loss. Kerosene fuel—in a motor built to get the most power from it. More E-B economy.

Women and Boys Handle E-B 12-20 Model AA with Ease. E-B Auto Control makes the E-B Model AA as useful in the hands of a woman or boy as a man. Light weight makes the E-B 12-20 steer with little effort. You can quickly inspect any working part.

Have Your Dealer Show You the E-B 12-20 Model AA and make him prove every claim, right there. We have an interesting, practical tractor book ready for you, beautifully illustrated from actual photographs. Write for it.

EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM IMPLEMENT CO., Inc.
Established 1852
A Complete Line of Farm Machinery Manufactured and
Guaranteed by One Company

E-B 12-20 S. A. E. Rating — Model AA
Surplus Power—Light Weight
All Working Parts Enclosed

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

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also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 for free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

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A story of the building of this great canal: 96 pages; profusely illustrated; will be sent postpaid for 10 cents, stamps or silver. Novelty House, Dept. 2, Topeka, Kan.

FORD OWNERS!



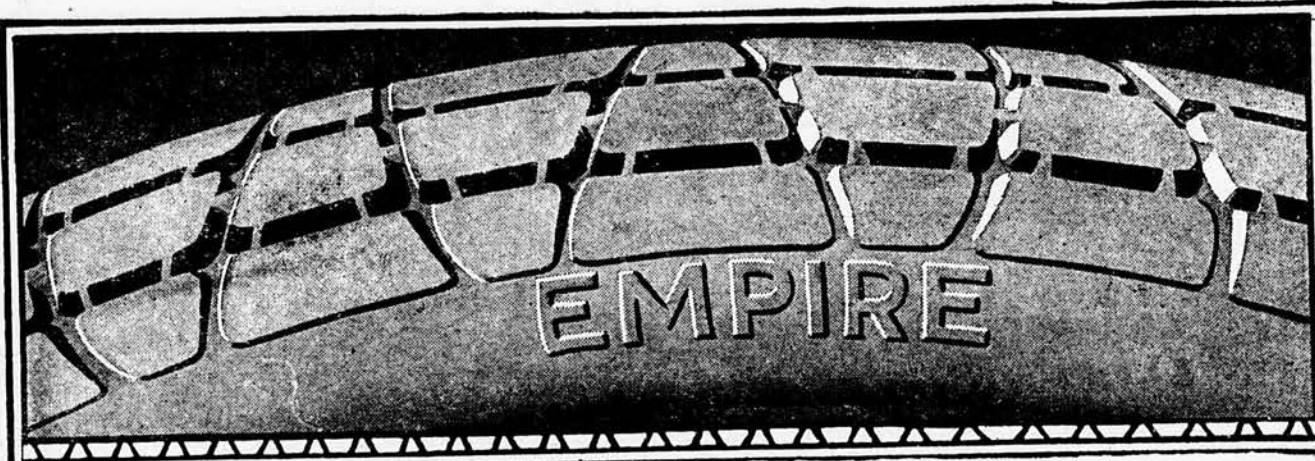
Try "FOR-DO" FREE! 10 DAYS

Works wonders on Ford cars. Gives engine more power, more "pep," more speed. Gives 4 to 6 miles more per gallon. Enables you to locate engine trouble instantly. Overcomes all spark plug troubles. Doubles life and service of plugs. Makes old, cracked or worn out plugs spark like new. More than 50,000 put on Ford cars in last three months. Let us send one for you to try 10 days free on your Ford.

Send No Money! Just send us your name and address, and we will send you "For-do" complete, postpaid, ready to attach. You can put it on in 3 minutes. No changes necessary in car or engine, no holes to bore, easier to put on than plugs. Use "For-do" 10 days Free. If you find it does everything we claim, and you want to keep it, send only \$3. If you are not pleased, just say so—mail it back and no charge will be made. We take all the risk. Send today.

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When writing to advertisers mention this paper



There are six distinctive features in the making of Empire Tires

Two of these features are exclusive. Four of them are used by other makers of good tires. But there is no manufacturer except Empire who combines *all* of these features in the same tire.

I—Standardization Tests for Uniform Tensile Strength

Every lot of crude rubber that comes into the Empire factory is tested for tensile strength, because the best of rubber varies. Each lot is then graded according to tensile strength. In making the compound, batches of varying tensile strengths are combined to obtain an *average tensile strength*. Three more standardization tests are applied to the stock at three different stages of manufacture. This assures absolute uniformity for every tire.

II—Pure Rubber and More of It

All tires are made of "compounds"—a mixture of rubber and other materials. But Empire Tires contain a higher percentage of pure rubber and a lower percentage of the heavy compounding materials. There is no cheap filler in the tread. The rubber between the plies of fabric is not a hard compound, but pure, cushion rubber—much thicker than in the ordinary tire. This makes a carcass

which is thicker and stronger than the average, as well as lighter in weight.

III—Greater Air Capacity

Empire Tires are made larger than the average, by inside measurement. This increases the air capacity. And it is air capacity that gives higher mileage as well as greater comfort in riding.

IV—Air-Cure

Air curing is used on all Empire Tires except the smaller sizes, which can be cured to better advantage by the full mold process. Tests prove that large-size tires cured on air by the Empire method yield much greater mileage than tires of the same construction cured by other methods.

V—Equal Tension Fabric

The patented Empire process for handling fabric under "equal tension" eliminates the unevenness and looseness which results in weak spots and blowouts. Fifty-three per cent of all blowouts are due to unequal tension in the fabric, which the Empire process eliminates.

VI—Tapering Tread

The Empire tread has a wide bearing for the anti-skid projections and tapers off down the side walls in such a way that there are never any fabric breaks at the point of flexing when the car is in motion. Note that the tread is also ribbed, preventing side-slipping.

But no amount of description of the distinctive features of Empire manufacture will mean as much to you as one good trial of an Empire on your own car. Make a test by putting an Empire on your "southeast" wheel, the hardest service you can give any tire. Then see if it does not justify the care with which it is manufactured, and the faith we have in it.

The Empire Tire Dealer

Empire
Red Tubes
Last as long as
the average car
itself

State Shorthorn Meeting

The meeting of the Kansas State Shorthorn Breeders association at Manhattan, was well attended by Shorthorn breeders from all parts of the state. The main point in evidence was that every breeder present seemed to be full up and running over with the prospects of a bright future for the Shorthorn.

It was decided that an association sale would be held a year from this June at Manhattan under the direction of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. The support of the Association was pledged to the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka and the next meeting of the association will be at Topeka during the fair week. During the present meeting 38 new members were added and it was decided that an attempt be made at the next meeting to add the breeders of the state who have not yet become members. A banquet and get together meeting will be held at that time.

The support of the association was also pledged to the Kansas National Livestock show at Wichita. Frank S. Kirk, manager of the Wichita show offered a fine loving cup to the county turning in the largest number of memberships to the state association by the date of the next Kansas National show.

President Park E. Salter, of Wichita, presided over the meeting. Dr. C. W. McCampbell welcomed the Shorthorn men to Manhattan and the college. He also gave a talk that was at once interesting and valuable on the necessity of feeding into the cattle of the state the quality that has been bred into them. Secretary John Laude told the association of the work that had so far been done toward the compiling of "The Shorthorn in Kansas," the historical work which has been undertaken. W. A. Cochel addressed the meeting on Shorthorn conditions in Kansas and their relation to the national and world situation. Prof. Patterson, superintendent of the beef breeds at the Topeka Free Fair, outlined the plans of the fair association in connection with the coming fair. Several of the breeders of the state talked on various phases of the Shorthorn business.

Early Plowing Best for Wheat

BY G. C. GIBBONS

While early plowing may not prove best for wheat this harvest it must be remembered that this year is one of the few wet years that come occasionally in Western Kansas. An average of 12 years data on the fields and plots of the Fort Hays Experiment station show that early plowed land produced an acreage of 14.9 bushels as compared with 9.7 bushels for late plowed land.

This difference of 5.2 bushels in favor of early plowing is certainly worth one's most careful consideration. There is considerable moisture in the soil now and if the land is plowed early and weeds and volunteer wheat are kept down enough moisture will be assured to start the wheat this fall. The average results on the Fort Hays Experiment station show that the yield the following year is practically in proportion to the amount of moisture in the seedbed at seeding time. There is no assurance that next year will be a wet one. Since about four years in five are dry it is a pretty safe proposition to figure on that basis and plow immediately after harvest. This is probably more easily said than done. However, when the farmer realizes these facts he will find a way to plow at least a part of his land early and an average increase of 5.2 bushels over a period of years will certainly pay for this extra effort and expense, if there should be any.

Rabies in Two Counties

In the past two weeks outbreaks of rabies have been reported in both McPherson and Osage counties. In Osage county the outbreak was at Olivet and in McPherson in the Canton neighborhood. Both outbreaks were promptly taken in hand and are considered to be under control. Watchfulness is still strict, however, as several dogs are known to have been bitten.

Nothing is much better for the feet of horses and cattle than the dew on the grasses during the night and early morning. Nothing is much worse than the manure of dirty stables.

BE AN EXPERT

In Autos and Tractors

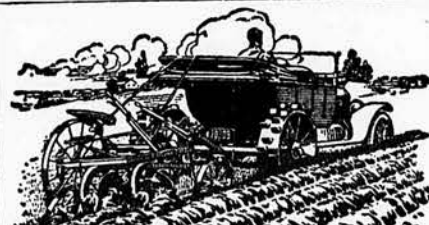
\$100 To \$300 MONTHLY

Learn this trade in 6 to 8 weeks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Largest tradeschool in Southwest. Write for free book, "The Way to a Better Job." It explains everything. BARTLEY'S WICHITA AUTO & TRACTOR SCHOOL, 131 North Topeka Ave., Wichita, Kansas.



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We want one exclusive representative in each locality to use and sell the new Mellinger Extra-Ply, hand made tires. Guarantee Bond for 6000 Miles. (No seconds). Shipped prepaid on approval. Sample sections furnished. Don't buy until you get our Special Factory Prices. Write Mellinger Tire & Rubber Co., 927 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.



Make a Tractor of Your Car

Use it for farm work. Pullford catalog shows how to make a practical tractor out of Ford and other cars.

Write for Catalog

Pullford Co., Box 30 C Quincy, Ill.

Fortunes Have Been Made

that there is no reason why you should not do what others are doing: add substantially to your income by advertising in the columns of this paper, and we are not sure you may not find yourself on the way to a fair fortune. Look over our advertising columns, the display and the classified columns. You know what our readers buy that you have to sell, poultry and eggs for hatching, hogs, cattle, horses, land, seed corn and good seeds of about every kind. One man sold \$3,000 worth of seed by spending \$5 for advertising space in one of the Capper Papers. That is an extreme case, of course, but there is a big market for what you have to sell. Our readers will furnish the market. Rates are given in this paper. They are low for the circulation. If the rates are not clear to you ask us for them, addressing

Advertising Dep't., Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

20,000 Miles Without a Puncture

10 Day Free Trial

That's the remarkable record of Erickson Pneumatic Tires. Thousands of car owners know they are absolutely proof against punctures, blowouts, cuts, rim outs, skidding, oil, gasoline. Furthermore they are guaranteed for 20,000 Miles Service. Can you equal this for tire efficiency and economy?

TRY 'EM AT OUR EXPENSE. Make us prove it. Don't pay if not satisfied. Write to-day for details of most liberal, convincing Free Trial plan ever offered. Sent with illustrated descriptive book The Erickson Mfg. Co. Dept. 101-79 W. O. W. Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

Stop This Waste of Nature's Greatest Soil-Food

Government figures show the appalling waste of *seven hundred million dollars each year* through the failure of farmers to get the most from their stable manure.

These figures represent the cost of haphazard methods that borrow soil-fertility, and do not return it--of manure piles behind the barn with their nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid rapidly leaching away--of wagon-tail distribution where the pitch fork scatters manure in uneven lumps, to enrich some portions of the soil and starve others.

The NISCO Changes Loss to Profit

Thousands of farmers, however, have turned their share of this loss into gain. They are now getting three, five, ten--yes, even as high as fifteen bushels

more to the acre. And they are doing this without extra labor or extra cost--*with the manure spreader that pays for itself twice over in its first year's use.*

New Idea Spreader Company,

COLDWATER, OHIO

"Spreader Specialists"

A copy of the latest NISCO catalog, together with "Feeding The Farm", the best handy booklet ever published on the subject of scientific fertilization--are yours for the asking. Write today.

NISCO

The Original Wide Spreading Spreader

THE NISCO is the spreader that everyone knows--that loads high, hauls easily, shreds manure fine and spreads it a full seven feet wide. It is built for long, hard service. Has heavy steel construction, direct chain drive without gears or clutches, big steel distributor paddles, lever at seat regulating spread of 3, 6, 9, 12, or 15 loads to the acre, double shredding cylinders, chain conveyors, etc.

If you want to get the most from your manure, start spreading regularly with the NISCO. Cover every inch of your ground with well shredded manure, fresh from your stable, rich in liquid fertilizer, and you will get big results.

Right now you especially need the NISCO for top dressing your crops. They will respond to the treatment--quickly and profitably. And there's no danger of burning or crushing as in hand spreading. The NISCO shreds it so fine that it cannot possibly injure the tenderest of your growths.

See your dealer without delay. Let him point out the many ways in which the NISCO leads all other spreaders made.



Don't burn your straw. It is a good fertilizer, a builder of humus, and the finest protection against winter killing of wheat, soil washing, and blowing. The NISCO Straw Spreading Attachment shreds the straw and spreads it evenly 8 to 10 feet wide. Easy to put on or take off--a one-man machine. See it at your dealers. Interesting pamphlet free.



HAWKEYE MOTOR TRUCKS



The
Greatest
Truck Value
In America
Today

Stands the rough service required for farm work. Delivers double usual loads at almost automobile speed.

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Learn the Automobile Business—Big Opportunities

Men who know the automobile business and know it thoroughly are today turning their knowledge into dollars!

Complete Course
in Automobile and
Airplane Mechanics
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Our course is practical—"you learn by doing!" Former government instructors give individual instruction to students. Every graduate of this school finds ready and profitable employment.

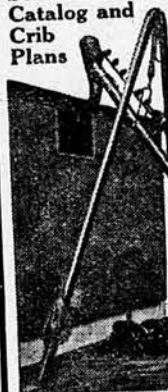
WRITE OR CALL for full information on our course. This is an opportunity to turn your talents into dollars!

LIBERTY MOTOR SCHOOL

8th & Oak Streets

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Catalog and
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Plans



Wheat Growers Get This Famous Wheat Elevator

Greatest outfit ever put on the market. Saves sack expense, time and labor. Easy to operate. Capacity 18 bushels per minute. Power 3½ h. p. and up. Portable—can be moved from place to place as needed. Store your grain right from the wagon. Also an ideal outfit for loading cars.

Ask Your Dealer About the National Steel Tube Elevator

Built strong and durable. Will last a lifetime. Just the machine you need to handle your big wheat crop. Comes equipped with everything for placing grain just where you want it.

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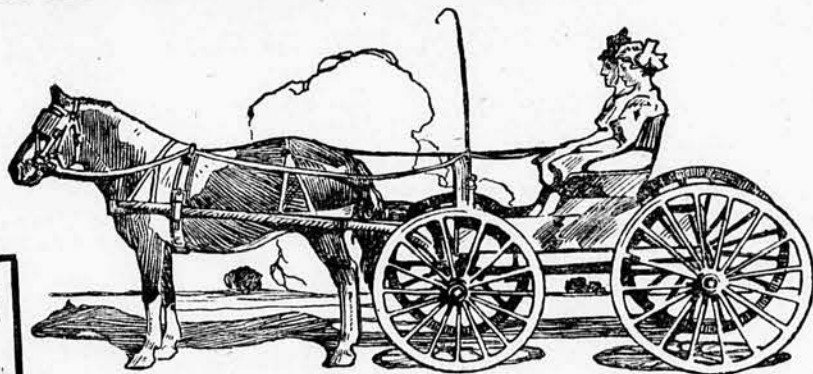
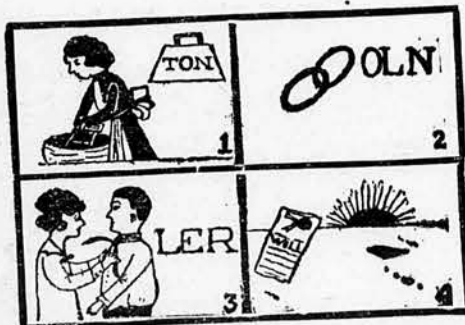
Write today for free catalog, information and attractive prices on this wonderful profit-making grain elevator. Terms arranged to suit.

Portable Elevator Mfg. Co., 870 McClun St., Bloomington, Ill.

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If you have something you want to sell, offer it to our big family of over 100,000 subscribers. A farmers' classified ad is the cheapest way we know of to get in touch with buyers. Try it.

NAME THE PRESIDENTS



Send No Money—Just Coupon Below Here Is Your Chance

This is a very interesting puzzle. This puzzle represents four United States Presidents. Can you name them? Try it—it will be great fun. If you can name the four presidents send in your answer at once together with the coupon and I will tell you all about the Ponies which are going to be given away FREE.

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Three Ponies, Buggy, Harness and Saddle in addition to seven other Grand Prizes.

These are exceptionally pretty Ponies and as gentle as can be. Say to yourself, "That Pony, buggy and harness can be mine, because it is going to be given to someone who sends in the coupon below." No cost—No obligations, but you must ACT AT ONCE.



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When I receive your answer to the above puzzle with the coupon, I will immediately send you Four Big Packages of Beautiful Appropriate Postcards to distribute on my wonderful special offer. Don't wait a second. Everyone wants a package of these beautiful postcards. They are the newest line on the market—Views, Birthday Greetings, etc.—Wonderful. When distributed you will be an Honorable Member of the Pony Club, and will receive an Allied Victory Finger Ring FREE and POSTPAID, with shield of the U. S. A. in beautiful colors, red, white and blue. Many do it in an hour's time. Mail the coupon at once—today.

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7. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
8. 3¼x4¼ Folding Eastman Kodak.
9. Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch.
10. \$5.00 in Gold.

MAIL IT TODAY



The Fertility of Eggs

(Continued from Page 25.)

heat of the bird's body while the egg is in process of formation in the oviduct, or egg sac, starts the development of the embryo. Then, exposure to even ordinary summer degrees of temperature tends to cause the further growth of the organism.

It is almost impossible to hold fertile eggs, under farm conditions, without the development of the embryo. After such development has taken place, the quality of the egg for eating purposes has deteriorated, and one of two things must happen: either the development of the embryo must be continued and a chicken produced, or death of the embryo will take place and the egg will be spoiled for human consumption.

The male bird has no effect upon the number of eggs the females will produce. His one and only purpose, under domesticated conditions, is to fertilize the eggs so they can be used for incubation purposes. Unless hatching eggs are desired, both males and females will keep in better condition if kept separate, and such a practice is absolutely necessary in order to produce the highest quality of table eggs.

Effect of Removing Males

Some experiments conducted recently at the North Carolina Experiment station have provided the basis for some conclusions of interest. These tests were conducted with Campines, Hamburgs, Cornish, three varieties of Wyandottes, three varieties of Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons, Spanish, Houdans and Leghorns, a total of thirteen varieties having been used. Therefore, these results can safely be used as a guide with any breed or variety.

The removal of the male birds from the breeding pen affected the fertility of the eggs after the third day. Some eggs were fertile until the 12th day, but for satisfactory hatching purposes they should not have been saved after the third day. If male birds had been running with the hens and it was desired to remate them to other males, it would not have been safe to save eggs from the new mating until after the twelfth day, since some fertility from the original mating was found up to that time.

When introducing male birds into a flock which had not previously been mated, some fertility was found on the second day, and the percentage of fertility gradually increased until the fifth day at which time it was normal. Eggs could have been kept for hatching purposes after the fifth day with full expectations of obtaining satisfactory hatches.

Feeding Silage to Baby Beef

(Continued from Page 24.)

Another point was that spayed heifers practically equaled the steers in all respects. This experiment marked the close of the fifth year the Kansas Experiment station has fed baby beef and the largest gains were made during the years when the greatest amount of silage was fed.

The best average daily gain to each lot and average daily gain for all lots follows:

For 1915 the best average daily gain to the lot was 1.97 pounds, as compared with the average of 1.83; for 1916 the best average daily gain a lot was 2.45 pounds, as compared with the average of 2.32; for 1917 the best average daily gain a lot was 2.12 pounds, as compared with the average of 1.92; for 1918 the best average daily gain a lot was 2.51 pounds, as compared with the average of 2.42; for 1919 the best average daily gain a lot was 2.62 pounds, as compared with the average of 2.58.

The greatest gains and highest finish in fattening baby beef was last winter when more silage was fed than ever before, a great saving of high priced grain resulting thereby.

Hog Barns for Topeka Fair

Two new hog barns are being built for the Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, Kan., this year. This will make a total of 10 barns. The Kansas Free Fair at Topeka should be one of the largest hog shows of the season.

The man who has a good cream check coming every week is never likely to be in want.

"Aren't They a Husky Lot"

(Continued from Page 22.)

theless, so far as the average man is concerned. He has little to worry about. His job is secure. He just can't get fired. He is never run to death by a lot of social obligations. He has no worry about what he shall do in the evening. He does not have to listen to the pleas of a lot of uplift workers. He is about as nearly care-free as an individual gets to be in this world of trials.

Change.—Without going into a lengthy explanation of "tissue metabolism" I shall say it is a well accepted fact that change promotes tissue growth. That is why a person will often find improved health upon making any change of location, and certainly is one of the reasons why our boys increased in weight.

The Balanced Ration.—You may have imagined from the many army jokes that have come before you, that the doughboy "over there" was fed solely and exclusively on "corned willy, goldfish and slum." For joke purposes these familiar articles of diet served very well, but joking entirely apart, there is no question that all thru the army a great effort was made to supply the "balanced ration." With such a multiplicity of tastes anything short of this would have resulted in mutiny. The ration served in the average home usually is a thing of habit rather than of balance.

Just a Few Suggestions

Conclusions.—Few of us care about being fat for the sake of fatness (some of us loathe the idea) but all of us wish to be well nourished, to feel active and strong, to be able to do a day's work without losing all of the joy of life. Nourishment has a great deal to do with happiness. If you are willing to go seriously at the business of becoming well nourished, thereby enabling yourself to enjoy your work, your recreation, and your rest, you will give particular consideration to these points.

Freedom from Care.—Cast off the 1001 little obligations that make your life a treadmill; the world will still move.

Plenty of Sleep.—If you think you are already pretty good to yourself in this direction, check it up and see how many hours you really average.

Regularity.—Be very careful in all of your habits, especially to get to bed and to sleep at an early hour, regularly, and to take your meals at regular, unhurried hours.

Vacations.—It is commonly the case that the only way on earth to pull off such a program as I have outlined is to go away from the people who know you, and are accustomed to worry you with their demands, for a more or less extended period. So one of the important things to consider is a vacation. No, this is not an impossibility. Much as I dislike to remind you of it, the disagreeable fact persists that the day will come when someone else will occupy your place, and the sun will rise and set as usual. The best way to make that day keep its distance is to loosen up on the job at reasonable intervals, and then come back to it with a fresh grip.

Kincaid Poland Breeders Organize

Fourteen of the Poland China breeders of Kincaid, Kan., met May 27 and organized the Poland China Breeders association of Kincaid. After the organization had been perfected, it was decided to hold both a fall sale and a spring sale. An important part of the business of the meeting was the decision that every animal entered for the association sales must be inspected and passed on by a competent judge as being worthy of the association's backing. The officers elected were: Ed. Porter, president; E. E. Hall, vice president; J. Wallace McCaslin, secretary-treasurer, and Ford Blunt, Jake McCollum and Dale Powers, directors.

Our Three Best Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Farmers Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription \$2.00.

Why not buy that separator now that you have talked about so much?



Help Us to Pay You More for Livestock— Raise Better Quality

FARMERS will not produce livestock in the quantities needed unless they can make a reasonable profit. Armour and Company appreciate this fact and, since an adequate supply of livestock is essential to their business, they are vitally interested in livestock producers' profits.

Armour and Company can only get for meat, at wholesale, what the market will pay.

Consumer-demand fixes the price of livestock. When the price of meat, at retail, passes a certain point in relation to the average wages of consumers in general, the demand for meat is decreased automatically. Wage earners whose incomes are fixed buy less for the same amount of money.

Farmers cannot fairly expect to receive high average prices for low-grade livestock that dresses out to poor advantage. But, farmers can get better average prices by raising better animals—animals

that dress out well. Recent market reports quoted prime steers at prices \$10 per hundred weight higher than thin or common steers. It costs no more to raise a high-grade steer than a scrub and but little more for Armour and Company to dress and market it. But the difference to the farmer, in profits, is tremendous.

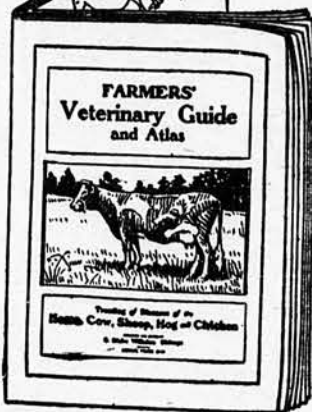
Armour and Company must have a steady, assured supply of livestock in order to maintain their plants nearly as possible at full capacity and assure economical operation.

Therefore, Armour and Company are anxious to help the farmer to raise more high-grade livestock. Through the medium of the Armour Farm Bureau, established two years ago, constant effort is being put forth to find more economical methods for better livestock production. Much valuable, practical information has been worked out and published in convenient, understandable form. Armour service is free to all farmers and livestock raisers and they are invited to take advantage of it.

Write to the Armour Farm Bureau, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and give name and address. Simply state what you're interested in.

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An ounce of
Prevention is
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The Farmers' Veterinary Guide and Atlas will show you how to treat diseases of livestock. You cannot afford to pass up a single word of this advertisement. He who knows how to keep his livestock healthy has the key to prosperity. This Atlas means as much to your livestock as fertilizer means to your grain crops. It enables you to know what is the matter with your horse, livestock or poultry when sick, and what to do in order to relieve them. It gives information which will be the means of saving HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS TO YOU in the course of a year. A Wonderful Work of Reference—This Atlas contains 25 large colored charts showing the anatomy of the horse, cow, sheep, hog and poultry, together with full description of the symptoms, treatment and remedy for all common diseases of livestock.

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Send us \$1.00 for a year's subscription, or \$2.00 for a three-year's subscription, to Farmers Mail and Breeze, and immediately on receipt of same we will forward this Atlas, ENTIRELY FREE AND POSTPAID. This offer is open to both new and old subscribers. This atlas will save you many times the cost of your subscription in less than a year. Send for your Atlas today while the supply lasts! Do it now!

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Enclosed find \$..... to pay for Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of years, and send me the Veterinary Guide free and postpaid as per your special offer.

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Kafir is Higher Than Corn

Wheat Makes Another Slight Advance in Price

BY SANDERS SOSLAND

WHILE wheat is the acknowledged king among the grains produced in Kansas this year, other cereals are in the limelight and add to the optimistic hopes of farmers of the Sunflower state for the establishment of a new record in the aggregate value of its crops. In this connection, kafir, milo and other sorghum grains hold an important place, being expected to bring record returns to growers this season. Prices for the sorghum grains are considerably above the \$3 a hundredweight mark in Kansas City, and a strong tone permeates the trade. Buoyancy is noted in other grains, particularly those with which kafir and milo maintain a parity, so here is little bearish sentiment regarding the future trend of prices for the sorghums.

Only very meager quantities of kafir and milo are moving to the Kansas City market. Southwestern Kansas is the important source of supplies in this territory, and even that part of the Sunflower state is moving only an insignificant amount, 1918 crop stocks having been almost entirely exhausted. Farmers are rushed in gathering wheat, and whatever kafir and milo yet remain in the country is being delayed in marketing. A serious shortage of the sorghum grains would now be witnessed in Kansas City except for the fact that moderate quantities are moving to this market from the Pacific Coast producing sections, including California. The Far Western state is not a large shipper of kafir and milo to Kansas City, owing to the excessive freight rates, but where dealers on this market find an outlet for the grain among the Eastern feed manufacturers, the producers along the Pacific Coast can ship their sorghums here very profitably.

Sorghums in Demand

Kafir is selling as high as \$3.50 hundredweight on the Kansas City Board of Trade, at a premium of 15 to 20 cents over corn on the hundredweight basis. The extreme range of prices on kafir is \$3.25 to \$3.50. Milo is selling at \$3.25 to \$3.45, its discount under the leading sorghum grain having narrowed considerably. In the past week prices were unchanged to 5 cents lower, tho the movement to market is so light as scarcely to test actual values. A good demand prevails from the poultry feed manufacturers of the East and Southeast and in the Central states territory, more than sufficient to absorb the daily offerings in Kansas City.

Advices on sorghum crop conditions in Kansas and surrounding states indicate a larger yield than a year ago. It is possible that official figures will show an increased acreage for kafir, milo and feterita in Kansas than a year ago. Such an opinion, which is held almost generally by members of the grain trade in close touch with the sorghum grain situation in surrounding states, is based on the fact that weather conditions delayed planting of corn in many sections and resulted in farmers substituting the kafir grains. Last year the yields of the grain in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas were considerably reduced by drouth conditions.

New crop kafir is expected to reach the Kansas City market from Texas, where the grain matures earliest, around the close of July. Dealers of the Lone Star state already are asking for bids on kafir for early August shipment, but little interest is being displayed by the Kansas City trade, owing to the highly speculative character of the dealings. Texas can move its sorghum grains eastward to better advantage than to Kansas City, but a broader and more stable demand attracts much of the grain. As to the extent of the early new crop movement of kafir and milo, dealers generally count on only small supplies, expecting demands of wheat producers for cars to result in a shortage of railroad equipment, which necessarily will hamper the market movement of the sorghums.

With low holdings of corn in the

country, including the visible supply as well as stocks in the interior, and bullishness prevailing in the market for the leading coarse grain, higher prices may yet be witnessed on kafir and milo. Whether or not the higher level of values materializes in the near future, trade interests are confident that farmers of Kansas will witness a favorable market when they start their 1919 movement.

Corn Goes to \$1.88½

A moderate demand prevailed for carlot offerings of corn in Kansas City last week. A slight improvement in the demand for cornmeal and corn flour has resulted in moderate purchases of white corn by millers, who paid as high as \$1.88½ last week. Feeders in Kansas and surrounding states also were conspicuous in the buying, while a liberal amount of corn was taken by elevator interests for working stocks. The movement of corn continues to decrease, and no large shipments from the country are expected until new crop shipments are underway. Prices the past week fluctuated within a narrow range, with

demand from abroad with the signing of the peace treaties by Germany. Europe is suffering from drouth, which necessarily will broaden the foreign requirements of oats.

New crop wheat has begun moving marketward, and while at this writing no new wheat has been received in Kansas City, many dealers have been advised of shipments in transit, practically all from Oklahoma. The first car of new wheat on the St. Louis market was received June 27, having been shipped from an Oklahoma point. The wheat graded No. 3 red winter, testing 57 pounds a bushel, with a 13½ per cent moisture content. The grain was not offered for sale. Country advices on the whole indicate a slightly poorer quality of wheat, owing to the super-abundance of moisture, but until the grain has been threshed it is not possible to determine definitely the general quality. Millers of the Northwest and East are eager for new wheat, having sent many buyers into Kansas and Oklahoma. Practically no contracts for new wheat were made the past week, millers desiring more definite information regarding the quality of the grain.

Old wheat prices were irregular, choice grades advancing slightly, while the poorer quality offerings declined as much as 7 cents a bushel. This is explained by the fact that millers are calling for good quality old wheat, both hard and red winter,

about 40 purebred Shorthorn herds firmly entrenched in the famous Hereford territory. Morris county now has some strong beef breeding organizations and may well be watched for record productions.

Livestock for Belgians

Six hundred Shorthorn cattle of the very best breed have been presented by the Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain to the people of Belgium, and 300 of them already have reached farms in the vicinity of Bruges. The remainder will follow in a few weeks.

The cattle, which are valued at \$200,000, will be supplemented in the near future with additional gifts, after which more cattle are to be sent to Serbia and France to take the places of the livestock killed or carried away by the German invaders. Money for the gifts is being collected in all the English cattle-raising counties, and leaders of the movement expect the fund to reach 1¼ million dollars within the next few months.

Capper Poultry Club

(Continued from Page 13.)

I have written to the U. S. Department of Agriculture and also to the Kansas State Agricultural college for those bulletins and I also received some others. I have 140 little chickens now.—Gertrude Brazil, Douglas county.

I have a Buff Leghorn cockerel crowing now. I thought I would be the first one but Myrtle Dirks of Butler county has three cockerels crowing. My pullets will soon be laying. I am glad I was elected secretary-treasurer of our breed club. I will try to do the best I can.—Ollie Osborn, Johnson county.

Isn't this a fine picture of Lillian Johnson of Lincoln county? That smile on Lillian's face shows that she dearly loves little chicks. The picture was taken in front of the hen house belonging to Lillian's mother.

Fact and Fancy

A good story is being told of a reply given by a student to a question set in an examination paper.

"If 20 men reap a field in eight hours," ran the question, "how long will it take 15 men to reap the same field?"

The student thought long and carefully before setting down the answer, and when he handed in his paper this is what the examiner read:

"The field, having already been reaped by the 20 men, could not be reaped by the 15."—Tit-Bits.

Kansas Crops Worth Millions

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON

Kansas wheat prospects continue good. Local rains and storms have been reported from a few places, but the damage is not serious. In many counties both the acreage and the yields greatly exceed the government estimates. The Kansas state board of agriculture's present estimate of the wheat crop is 229 million bushels or 36 million bushels more than the last estimate published by the United States Department of Agriculture. This will be more than one-fifth of the entire crop of the United States. It is thought that the total winter wheat crop of the United States will be about 1 billion bushels, or 100 million more than the June estimate made by the government.

The Kansas wheat crop alone will bring about \$503,800,000 into the state and farmers are planning to spend a large part of this in purchasing additional real estate, building barns, silos, granaries, new fences, new and better homes, new churches, new school houses, better roads, and many other necessary improvements. They also will purchase thousands of motor cars, tractors, wagons, buggies, trucks, plows, binders, headers, threshers, harrows, drills, cultivators and all kinds of useful machinery. Some of the hardware merchants already are reporting an unprecedented demand for good tools of all kinds. The farmer trade of Kansas this year is going to be worth more than that in any other state.

The hot weather of the past week has produced a very decided improve-

Now's the Time—Do Business

IN CHANGE of conditions the gap that divides 1919 from 1914 is as great as the gap that divides the Twentieth Century from the Eighteenth.

The man who looks to a return of the conditions of 1914 in adjusting business or social relations is as sadly out of joint as if he looked to a return of the conditions of 1800.

Think of the things this short five years have witnessed!

Machines loaded with men and cargoes fly thru the air for long distances at the rate of 100 miles an hour. Ships travel under the seas at speeds that rival the fastest sailing vessels of 100 years ago. Men on the surface of the earth talk thru wireless telephones to men flying a mile in air.

Great tonnage of freight is moved by trucks over open roads for greater distances and at higher speeds than were achieved by our early railroads.

Ships that required years for construction are built in a month.

Time of production for commodities of all kinds have been cut and cut again. Processes of manufacture have been revolutionized.

America has passed from a debtor nation, owing billions, to a creditor nation, lending billions. Thirty thousand security holders in America have expanded into 30 million.

The impossibilities of 60 months ago have become common occurrences.

Financially, commercially, socially, the world has been turned upside down.

We are in a new world. The past and its conditions have gone never to return. We are living in a new era. It's time we realized it.

If you have something to sell—go ahead and sell it. If you need anything—go ahead and buy it. You will not be able either to buy or sell at the price level of five years ago. Stop thinking about it. Do business.

Let's Go

cash quotations closing practically unchanged. Corn is selling at the highest point of the season, and futures command the highest figures on record. Producers of corn continue the controlling influence in regulating prices—on every slight reaction reduced selling by the surplus holders becomes apparent, while feeders take advantage of each dip in prices. Crop conditions were generally of a favorable character, except from the Northwest, where drouth is reported.

An indifferent cash demand and absence of contracting of the new grain in the country caused a slight downturn in prices for oats. The market closed at a range of 69 to 71 cents a bushel, compared with 70 to 74 cents the preceding week. Receipts continued light. In view of current market conditions, the action of oats prices constitutes one of the surprising features of the trade. Doubtless, the apparent weakness of the market is due to the approaching movement of the new grain from the Southwest, which promises to be large. Still, dealers and other students of the trade maintain a bullish attitude regarding oats prices, speculative houses particularly stressing on the favorable position of the grain and urging purchases. Export buying of oats was again of a brisk character, and the trade is hopeful of a greatly increased

to mix with the new wheat which will soon begin moving generally to mills. Choice hard wheat was quoted up to \$2.57 at the close of the week, a cent higher. Best grades of red wheat sold 5 cents higher than the previous week. Offerings were extremely light.

Prairie hay prices have begun their long expected downturn. While early sales of choice wild hay were made at \$40 a ton, with \$40.50 paid in a single instance, the market closed at an extreme top of \$35 a ton, and weak even on this basis. The movement of hay has increased slightly altho it is still far from normal for this period. Further sharp reactions in prairie prices will doubtless be witnessed with an enlarged movement from the country. Farmers will profit by moving their prairie to market as soon as possible. Alfalfa also displayed a weak tone, except on the better grades, which advanced slightly. New timothy is selling at a range of \$24 to \$30 a ton, with the old hay quoted up to \$38 in Kansas City.

Surprise in Hereford Camp

The Hereford breeders of Council Grove, Kan., were surprised if not shocked when about 20 breeders of purebred Shorthorns met June 9 and formed a county organization. At the meeting it developed that there were

ment in corn and a good yield now is expected. Kafir, milo, feterita, Sudan grass, and all of the sorghums have made a very satisfactory start and the outlook for good yields is very favorable. Both early cuttings of alfalfa gave unusually large yields and Kansas expects to break the record on alfalfa for the season. Sweet clover, cowpeas, soybeans and other legumes are making excellent crops. Pinto beans and Tepary beans, and navy beans will show a reduced acreage this year on account of the decline in prices of these legumes. Potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, and all truck crops have started off well and good yields are expected. Some damage to potatoes from blight is reported on a few of the Kaw Valley farms where the potatoes were not sprayed with a 5-5-50 Bordeaux solution. Potato fields in which the seed potatoes were not treated with the corrosive sublimate solution are being attacked in many localities with the black stem rot. However, despite all such losses the yields will be the largest ever known in Kansas. Pastures and grazing crops of all kinds are in excellent condition and will provide an abundance of forage for cattle and all other livestock. A large portion of the oats this year will ripen at the same time as the wheat and will have to be cut about the same time. There is a serious shortage of harvest hands in many parts of the state, but other states are sending hundreds of laborers here to help save the wheat. Office and business men in all the towns and cities are organizing twilight squads to work in the harvest fields every afternoon from 4 P. M. until 10 P. M., and thru all these means it is thought that it will be possible to harvest and save all of the wheat. Local conditions in the state are shown in the county reports that follow.

Allen—Continued rain has made harvesting difficult, and has decreased the yield 10 to 60 per cent. Corn is in good condition. Pastures are excellent and there will be a large hay crop. Farmers will plant a large acreage of alfalfa this fall. Cattle and produce are high priced.—T. E. Whitlow, June 28.

Chautauqua—Farmers are harvesting wheat and oats. Upland wheat is in the shock but lowland wheat has not all been cut. It did not fill well because of wet weather. Threshing will begin next week. Corn is very weedy as it has been too wet to cultivate it.—A. A. Nance, June 28.

Cheyenne—We had a grasshopper campaign in this county June 10-11 with gratifying results. Crop conditions are favorable. Corn is growing rapidly but it is late. Harvest will begin July 10. Several public sales were held last week and large crowds attended. Butterfat is quoted at 46c to 48c; eggs, 30c.—F. M. Hurlock, June 27.

Clay—A shipment of binders has just been received from Canada for harvest and farmers are cutting wheat. More help is needed badly. All crops are growing well. Cows are not giving much milk because flies are so bad. Corn, \$1.95; butterfat, 49c; eggs, 34c.—P. R. Forslund, June 28.

Cloud—Wheat and oats are filling well. Harvest has not begun. First cutting of alfalfa was almost all spoiled in the swath or windrow and the second growth is making a very poor and uneven start, and is being damaged by canker or army worms. Gardens are good and farmers are using early potatoes and peas. Feed crops are not all planted. Corn is ready for cultivation.—W. H. Plumly, June 20.

Graham—Weather is hot and sultry. All crops are growing well. Second crop of alfalfa has been cut. Harvest will begin July 1. Pastures are excellent and cattle are fat.—C. L. Kobler, June 28.

Grant—Ground is getting dry for the first time this spring. Rowed crops are in very poor condition, some having been planted three times. Grasshoppers are doing much damage. Wheat, barley and oats harvest will begin July 1.—C. W. Mahan, June 26.

Gray—Harvest has begun and started with barley. Considerable wheat will be cut next week. A large number of binders will be used as they can be used several days before the wheat is ripe enough for headers. Old residents say wheat was never better. Barley and oats are 100 per cent. Rowed crops are unsatisfactory and many had to be replanted. Grasshoppers are doing much damage.—A. E. Alexander, June 28.

Jackson—Weather is very warm and has ripened wheat which is being cut. Corn is growing rapidly. Farm labor is scarce and farmers are paying \$5 to \$6 a day and board for help.—F. O. Grubbs, June 28.

Jefferson—Wheat harvest has begun. Wheat is very tall and is lodged in some fields. First cutting of alfalfa is up, but most of it was rained on as many local showers fell during the week. Corn is in good condition but growing slowly.—Z. G. Jones, June 24.

Kearny—Grasshoppers are killing the second crop of alfalfa. We need moisture badly. Pastures are drying up and crops are in poor condition. Eggs are worth 28c.—Cecil Long, June 28.

Lane—We are having sufficient rain. Wheat is in excellent condition except where damaged by hail which fell June 11. Harvest will begin July 10. Barley, oats and corn are satisfactory but other rowed crops are backward and some had to be replanted. All farm products bring good prices at public sales. Grasshoppers are numerous. Corn is \$1.37; eggs, 30c; butter, 38c; cream, 47c.—O. L. Toadwine, June 25.

Lyon—Heavy showers are keeping farmers from working in fields, but most of the wheat has been cut and shocked. It is tangled and down on bottom land but stands up well on uplands. We have had no trouble with I. W. W. agitators. Corn, oats, kafir and cane are in satisfactory condition. Sec-

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14.....	1.12	3.92	30.....	2.40	8.40
15.....	1.20	4.20	31.....	2.48	8.68
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17.....	1.36	4.76	33.....	2.64	9.24
18.....	1.44	5.04	34.....	2.72	9.52
19.....	1.52	5.32	35.....	2.80	9.80
20.....	1.60	5.60	36.....	2.88	10.08
21.....	1.68	5.88	37.....	2.96	10.36
22.....	1.76	6.16	38.....	3.04	10.64
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25.....	2.00	7.00			

POULTRY.

So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. Neither can we guarantee that fowls or baby chicks will reach destination alive, nor that they will be satisfactory because opinion varies as to value of poultry that is sold for more than market price. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

BABY CHICKS.

BABY CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, both combs; Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns. Chicks, 15c to 20c each. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—BEST GRADE, HEAVY laying strain. White Leghorns, \$16 per hundred; Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons \$17; Reds \$18. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. Booth Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK EGGS. WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNERS, \$2 per 5, prepaid. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

ond crop of alfalfa is ready to cut. Cattle are healthy.—E. R. Griffith, June 28.

Marshall—Wheat harvest is progressing. Some fields were damaged by rust and flies. A good many horses have died from heat and a few farmers purchased tractors to use on their binders. Local showers with some hail have fallen.—C. A. Kjellberg, June 30.

Neosho—Heavy rains have delayed wheat harvest. Some oats and wheat are down and cannot be cut. Most of the wheat on uplands is cut and shocked. Farmers are working 16 hours a day.—A. Anderson, June 29.

Osage—One-half of the wheat crop is in the shock. There are not enough binders in the county. Labor is scarce. Temperature is 98 degrees. Pastures are good and cattle are healthy. Corn and kafir are late but growing satisfactorily. Potato crop is small. There will be a large yield of oats and it will be ready to harvest next week.—H. L. Ferris, June 28.

Pratt—Harvest is in progress. Some wheat is down and rust has damaged a few fields. Cattle is in excellent condition but flies are very bad. Grasshoppers are damaging alfalfa. Corn and feed crops are satisfactory.—J. E. Phelps, June 27.

Rice—Harvest is in progress and help is very scarce. Wheat is not of a very good quality because of rust. Corn is growing rapidly. Pastures are good. Army worms are gone and alfalfa is beginning to grow again. We have had no rain for a week.—George Buntz, June 28.

Roots—Harvest will begin June 2 and crops will be large. Corn is growing satisfactorily. Cane, kafir and milo had to be replanted but the second planting is making a good stand. There will be a large yield of oats, barley and rye. Cattle are in good condition. Flies are bad.—C. O. Thomas, June 28.

Saline—Wheat harvest is in progress and the quality of wheat is good. Weather is very hot and several horses died from overheating. More tractors than ever before are being used in harvesting and dealers have trouble in filling orders. There are more grasshoppers than usual. Potatoes are growing and all crops are in excellent condition.—J. P. Nelson, June 28.

Smith—Weather is dry and wheat is ripening fast. Binders will begin work June 30. Wheat is well filled except where it is lodged. Labor is scarce. There will be a large yield of barley and oats. Corn is not satisfactory.—C. R. Rook, June 28.

Stafford—Wheat heads are well filled and harvest has begun. Corn is in good condition and worms are no longer damaging it. Oats have improved. Cattle are not doing very well. Corn is worth \$1.73; oats, 90c; hay, \$15.—H. A. Kachelman, June 28.

Wabunsee—Weather is pleasant. Wheat is standing up well and will yield 30 bushels an acre. Corn is satisfactory but weedy and in need of cultivation. Alfalfa is ready to cut, and not much of it is being shipped.—F. E. Marsh, June 28.

Wilson—Wheat is cut and 20 per cent of it was down. Farmers are threshing and wheat averages 20 bushels an acre. Quality is good. Farmers are using tractors as horses could not do the work.—S. Canty, June 29.

Wyandotte—Wheat is being cut and it is difficult to get help to shock it. Oats and corn are in excellent condition. Farmers are digging early potatoes.—P. F. Bowser, June 28.

LANGSHANS.

EXTRA THOROBRED BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, reduced prices. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

LEGHORNS.

BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS, 18 CENTS each. Berry & Senne, Route 27, Topeka, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, March hatched, \$1 each. Herbert Chambers, Derby, Kan.

PURE BRED BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2 each; six for \$10. Hatched March first. Anna Mooney, Ellinwood, Kan.

200 WHITE LEGHORN HENS, \$2 EACH; 500 March and April hatched cockerels, \$1 each; no pullets for sale; 100 eggs at \$5; 100 chicks, \$15. Both prepaid. Plenty of time to raise Leghorns. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS, \$1.50. IVA Paramore, Delphos, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHERN KAN- sas, 95% pure, good germination, \$9 per bushel. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

PINTO BEANS—120 LBS. IN NEW GRAIN bag F. O. B. Stratton, \$8.50. Quality guaranteed. W. A. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.

IF YOU WANT "DEPENDABLE" FALL field and garden seeds, grasses, clovers, etc., write for our price list. Andrews Seed and Grain Co., Sherman, Tex.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

RECLEANED SEEDS—BLACK HULL kafir, 4c; pink kafir, 7c; red kafir, 6c; Schrock, 7c; feterita, 5c; Sumac cane, 7c; red Amber, 5c; mixed cane, 3c; Orange, 5c; red millet, 5c. All per pound, track Concordia, Kan. Bowman Bros. Seed Co.

RABBITS.

NEW ZEALAND RED RABBITS AND A few Belgians priced to sell as I need the room for younger stock. Fully pedigreed, and satisfaction guaranteed. J. T. Harding, Hennessey, Okla.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION FIRM.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COM- petent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE—\$500 WILL BUY HALF IN- vestment in well established real estate and brokerage business in heart of new oil and gas field. Will stand closest investigation. Address P. O. Box 596, Yates Center, Kan.

LANDS.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

TANNING.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE. COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalog on request. The Crosby Frislan Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

DOGS

RANCH RAISED COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE. Belden Bros., Hartland, Kan.

GRADE AND PEDIGREED COLLIE PUP- pies. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

FOX TERRIER RATTERS, OLD AND young. Ginette & Ginette, Florence, Kan.

PUPPIES, ALL BREEDS, \$5 up. KANSAS City Pet Shop, 1421 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES FOR SALE. Females, \$8; males, \$12. John Reinke, Sharon, Kan.

AIREDALE DOGS—MOST WONDERFUL dog on earth. Great watch, stock and hunting dog—does anything any dog can do and does it better. Thorobred, pedigreed puppies at farmer's price. Descriptive circulars free. P. H. Sprague, Maywood, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED

MASON SOLD 18 SPRAYERS AND AUTO washers one Saturday. Profits \$2.50 each. Square deal. Particulars free. Rusler Company, Johnstown, Ohio.

WIDE AWAKE MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of our local trade. \$4 to \$5 a day steady. No experience required. Pay starts at once. Write today. American Products Co., 1171 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DON'T WASTE YOUR SPARE TIME—IT can be turned into money on our easy plan. We have a splendid offer for ambitious men or women who desire to add to their present income, and will give complete details on request. Simply say, "Tell me how to turn my spare time into dollars" and we will explain our plan completely. Address, Circulation Manager, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO OR SNUFF HABIT CURED OR no pay. \$1 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., SY. Baltimore, Md.

HARVEST HELP WANTED.

HELP WANTED FOR HARVEST. WILL pay \$5 and board for 10 hours work. Write P. K. Franzman, Cedar Bluff, Kan.

SALESMEN WANTED

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RE- liable, energetic representatives with conveyance, to secure territory selling Kalo Products to farmers. Old established line used for years by the best feeders. Liberal remuneration with unlimited chances for large steady income. Address Kalo Stock Remedy Co., Quincy, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEW, USED AND REBUILT tractors. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

20-40 CASE GAS TRACTOR AND PLOWS Priced to sell. A. H. Bircher, Kanopolis, Kan.

FOR SALE—HEDGE AND CATALPA posts, carlots. H. W. Porth & Co., Winfield, Kan.

CATERPILLAR ENGINE 20-30 H. P., ALSO six bottom plow, cheap. Roy Speer, Clearwater, Kan.

SALE OR TRADE—STEAM THRESHING rig, \$1,800. Good run here. August Barry, Pierceville, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—30 H. P. BATES STEEL Mule tractor. Ready for work. C. L. Gifford, Eskridge, Kan.

FOR SALE—AVERY 25-50 AND 6-BOTTOM plow; LaCrosse 10 ft. engine disc new. R. B. Lake, Lake City, Kan.

ONE 18 HORSE GARR-SCOTT ENGINE, one 32-56 Rumely separator. Good as new. C. L. Williams, Netawaka, Kan.

10-20 TRACTOR AND 2-BOTTOM 14-INCH plow in good shape. Extra shears. J. Lester Beck, Route 1, Peabody, Kan.

FOR SALE REASONABLE—22 HORSE power Goar Scott steam engine in fair condition. John G. Renyer, Wakarusa, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—DEERING SWINGING hay stacker and sweep rake. Price \$75. all O. K. Matthias Strahm, Berwick, Kan.

ENGINE FOR SALE—40-80 H. P. AVERY. Run but 20 hours. Guaranteed in first class condition. Bargain. Write or call Alter Orchards, Belle Plaine, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—16-35 HART-PARR tractor. Six disc plow. Ten foot tandem disc. Price reasonable. All in good condition. John Prendergast, Carr, Colo.

CLOSING OUT—THREE DOZEN ASH handle bundle forks, value \$18; and disc sharpener, value \$6.75—all for \$12.50. Guaranteed brand new. Hudson, 3116 Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—AN 8-16 INTERNATIONAL tractor in first class mechanical condition; also 3-bottom Case plow. Or will trade for high grade Holstein cows or sheep. A. D. Larson, Lyndon, Kan.

AVERY 12-25, 1918 MODEL, FURROW guide. Two binder hitch. 4-bottom 12-inch Grand De Tour plow. Strictly first class condition, better than new at 20% less. George Rennieck, Spring Hill, Kan.

THRESHING OUTFIT FOR SALE CHEAP. Case 50-horse engine; 30-inch Buffalo Pitts separator, tank, etc.; six-bottom plow all first class condition. Write or come and see. Prices right. Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan.

FOR SALE—A VERY LARGE STEAMER, cost \$3,200, a 12 plow attachment, cost \$1,200; for quick sale will sacrifice all for \$1,700, only used about 2 years and good as new. Can be seen at Mr. Stones large ranch at Flagler, Colo., or address Wells & Hale, 122 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH OR TRADE, Jackson four cylinder five passenger touring car in good running condition. Car sells new at \$1,600. Reason for selling, too busy to use. Will take in trade, cash or same value in liberty bonds, good bank stock, equity in western land or livestock. Address owner, Jas. R. Wolfe Lewis, Kan.

FANNING MILLS AND GRADERS—WE offer New Chatham fanning mills for \$32.50 F. O. B. Louisville, Kansas. These mills were bought by the car load and having more than our vicinity needs for their own use, offer them at this low price. All mills guaranteed to be in first class condition, with 17 different sieves. Write Inter State Mer. Co., Louisville, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BALE TIES, lumber delivered to any town in the state. Hall-McKee, Emporia, Kan.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET "ALL ABOUT Patents and Their Cost." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 734 A 8th Street, Washington, D. C.

CORN HARVESTER—ONE MAN, ONE horse, one row. Self gathering. Equal to a corn binder. Sold direct to farmers for 22 years. Only \$25 with fodder binder. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Corn Harvester Co., Salina, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

INVENTORS—WRITE FOR OUR ILLU- strated Book, "How To Obtain A Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of its patentable nature. Highest references. Prompt service. Reasonable terms. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

K Real Estate Market Place

Real estate advertisements on this page (in the small type, set solid and classified by states) cost 45 cents per line per issue. Send check, money order or draft with your advertisement. After studying the other advertisements you can write a good one and figure the cost. About six and a half words make an agate line. Count initials and numbers as words.

There are 7 Capper Publications totaling over 1,000,000 circulation and widely used in this advertising. Ask us about them.

Special Notice

All advertising copy must be received at the Real Estate Department of this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication.

KANSAS

MAGGIE NEFF, HARPER, KANSAS, sells farm bargains.

GOOD WHEAT and corn farms for sale. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kan.

FOR SALE—Well improved 160. Write owner, Box 166, Erie, Kansas.

THE JAY FARMS close to Borden's condensary. Grain & Dolan, Fort Scott, Kansas.

ACRES, Osage Co., well improved, near here. Write or see owner.

James Hansen, Osage City, Kansas.

Eastern Kansas Farms Large list Lyon and Coffey Co., for sale by Ed. F. Milner, Hartford, Kan.

Improved Half Section

1 1/2 miles good railroad town Seward Co. 100 acres wheat and rye, fine condition; choice mixed soil. Price \$7,500. Terms. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

160 Acres for \$1,000

Only 10 mi. Wichita; joins small town; good black loam alfalfa land; well imp.; \$12,800; \$1,000 cash, \$4,300 Aug. 1, bal. \$500 yearly. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

320 ACRES

Lyon county, 6 miles two towns. Well improved fine new 7 room house, barn 36x44 ft., stone cattle barn 30x120 ft., cow barn, poultry houses, etc. Fine quality of soil; 130 acres in cultivation, balance meadow and pasture; 40 a. bottom, 20 a. alfalfa, good water, plenty of timber, on good road, 150 yds. school. Price \$70 an acre, good terms. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

Big Springs Ranch For Sale

This is one of the best ranches in the state and if you are looking for an ideal home and business do not overlook this beautiful ranch, contains 3,800 acres, 1,840 acres being deeded balance leased, watered by river, springs and wells. 100 acres fine alfalfa, 40 a. bottom, 20 a. alfalfa, good water, plenty of timber, on good road, 150 yds. school. Price \$70 an acre, good terms. E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

Wheat and Alfalfa Farms

640 acres of smooth rich valley land, all sub-irrigated; soil 20 feet deep; 300 acres in wheat, 90 acres alfalfa; very highly improved; modern residence; one mile from town and shipping point; every acre alfalfa land; price \$115 per acre.

450 acres very highly improved; 2 miles from town; new modern residence; all rich valley land, and sub-irrigated; nearly all in cultivation; splendid crop; finest of alfalfa land; price \$85 per acre.

320 acres no improvements; the richest soil you ever saw; level as a floor, all alfalfa land; 260 acres in wheat. If sold immediately one-half goes with the farm. Wheat will make 40 bushels to the acre. Price \$95 per acre.

160 acres 2 miles from town; no improvements; all in wheat; soil 20 feet deep, one-fourth of the crop goes to the buyer of the farm if sold at once. Price \$85 per acre.

These farms are located in the central part of Kansas and are priced not more than one-half their true value.

CAMPBELL LAND COMPANY
630 Reserve Bank Bldg. Kansas City Mo.

32,000 Acre Ranch To Be Sold at Public Auction

July 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th at Wallace, Kansas

The Famous Peter Robidoux Ranch, consisting of 32,000 ACRES OF CHOICE WHEAT, ALFALFA AND RANCH LAND. To be subdivided into tracts to suit purchasers, and sold at Public Auction on above dates at Wallace, Kansas. About 10,000 Acres of Alfalfa land, 15,000 acres of choice wheat land, good deep rich soil, lays level to gently rolling, good water at 10 to 20 feet, flowing streams and springs. Mr. Robidoux has lived on this ranch for 51 years, and has in this ranch the choicest wheat and alfalfa land to be found in the west. The above will absolutely be sold to highest bidder on above dates on easy terms. For full particulars and information address any of these—

JAMES L. DOWD,
626 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb., Auctioneer.
KANSAS CITY TRUST CO.,
Kansas City, Kans., Clerk of Sale.
PETER ROBIDOUX,
Wallace, Kans., Owner.

160, improved, \$65 a.; \$2,000 cash, balance good terms. I. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

HAVE 101 CASH BUYERS for Kansas land. List your land with me. May Stiles, Rossville, Kansas.

BARGAIN—160 acres wheat land, seven miles from Salina, \$12,000. Write V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas.

FOR BARGAINS in grain and stock farms write to Highberger & Polre, Westphalia, Kan.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

WE ARE up to the minute on western farms and ranches. Write for descriptive list. McKinley and Ely, Ashland, Kan.

DON'T BUY A FARM until you write for my list of Eastern Kansas farms sold on payments of \$1,000 and up. F. R. Johnson, Ottawa, Kansas.

320 ACRES; 5 mi. Co. seat, Greenwood Co.; oil belt; lies fine; 220 a. fine grass; 100 a. cult., well improved; \$65 per acre, and a bargain. Earl Sewell, Owner, Garnett, Kan.

LANE COUNTY—Farms and ranches, from \$12.50 to \$30 per acre. Write us what you want, we have it in any size. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

SEE MY SPECIAL advertisement in Capper's Weekly. I have many farms priced from \$60 to \$200 per acre for sale. H. T. Clearman, Ottawa, Kansas.

480 ACRES, highly improved, deep black soil, 160 acres farm land, 40 acres alfalfa, 280 pasture. Price \$60 per acre. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

SCOTT COUNTY, 160 a. farm 5 mi. Scott City, good 5 room house, large barn, 90 a. cult., level, good water. Price \$32.50, terms. Write us. R. H. Crabtree, Scott City, Kan.

160 ACRES adjoining town. Modern improvements. Exceptionally good land. Must be sold. Write for detailed description. Kansas Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

LAND—If interested in agricultural land that will produce large crops of corn, wheat, oats and barley, write the T. V. Lowe Realty Company, Goodland, Kan.

FOR SALE—A-1 120 acres, 3 miles S. E. of Ottawa, Kansas. Good improvements. Fine water, gas, and rich soil. Big bargain, \$125 an acre. Will carry back part. J. C. McCanles, Owner, Lawrence, Kan.

I WOULD rather invest in Wallace county, Kansas, land right now than anywhere I know of. Come and see for yourselves. Live agents bring your men. I show good stuff. A. H. Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kan.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

CASH FOR FARM Your farm or ranch can be sold for cash in 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. 15 years experience. Write us. American Land Developing Co., Onaga, Kan.

160 ACRES 2 1/2 miles good high school, on good road, 100 plow, 60 pasture, new 8 room house, 2 barns, 15 alfalfa, good water, fruit; \$100 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

GARDEN CITY AND PINNEY COUNTY Come to Garden City, best home town, and Pinney, best wheat and alfalfa county in Kansas. Irrigation assures bumper crops every year. Write Dept. C, Industrial Club, Garden City, Kan.

MODEL HOME 150 acres, 3 miles town Franklin county; nicely improved. Orchard; 80 acres blue grass pasture, balance cultivation. 1/2 mile school. Price \$90 per acre. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

160 ACRES, well imp., 4 miles high school, 80 cult., 40 pasture, 40 meadow. Plenty good water, \$100 a. 240 a. imp., 7 miles Emporia, 175 cult., bal. pasture, \$65 a., carrying \$10,500. 6 per cent. Statts & Hedrick, Emporia, Kan.

120 ACRES Close to town and school. Fine improvements. All good alfalfa land, no rock, plenty of water, fine shade trees around house. Price \$100 per acre, terms if wanted. This is a bargain. Dodsworth Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

640 ACRES, in Anderson Co., Kan.; 2 sets of good improvements, 400 acres in grass, fine black loam soil, 2 1/2 mi. of town, will sell 320 or all. Price \$100 per acre. Write or come to see us. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

240 A. fine dairy farm. 75 a. wheat, fine Kaw Valley land. 240 a. fine bottom, 3 1/2 mi. from Lawrence. Big bargain. We have 10, 20, 40, 80 a. tracts near Lawrence at big sacrifice.

640 A. Scott county land, the best section in the county; smooth; shallow water; \$25 per acre. Wilson & Clawson, Lawrence, Kansas.

FOR QUICK SALE Improved 80, good limestone land, 3 miles good town Montgomery county; on main road; 1/2 crop goes. \$75 per acre. **FOSTER LAND CO.,** Independence, Kan.

400 ACRES, smooth wheat land, close to Scott City, fine improvements, twelve room house, nearly new. Must be sold to close an estate. Price \$12,500, 1/2 cash, \$1,000 will handle it until after harvest. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kansas.

SNAPS IN RANCHES Large list of improved stock ranches from \$8 per acre up. Farm lands in vicinity of McCracken from \$25 per acre up. J. C. WHARTON, McCracken, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY, KANSAS, LANDS Good wheat, alfalfa and ranch lands at bargain prices. Several excellent ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. **FLOYD & FLOYD,** Ness City, Kan.

CHOICE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM. 480 acres, rich, dark loam soil; 1/2 cultivation, remainder blue grass, alfalfa, timothy, clover; fine farm home improvements; shade; well watered. Big bargain at \$48,000. Terms. Write for description any size farm. Free descriptive booklet. Mansfield Land & Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

MUST SELL 2,560 acres western Kansas ranch. Well improved and stocked. 30 acres irrigated alfalfa; 125 acres cultivated; balance well fenced pasture, 1 1/4 miles to loading station. 5 miles of Tribune, county seat. Clear. Price \$20 per acre. Address **Rafter Farm Mortgage Company, Holton, Kan.**

200 ACRES 6 1/2 miles from Gridley, 12 miles from Burlington, 11 miles from Yates Center. 7 room house in good shape, good barn, shed and granary, ever lasting water. 100 acres in cultivation, income \$2,100. Price \$75. Write for other descriptions. Phillips Land & Loan Co., Burlington, Kan.

FOR THE SMALL INVESTOR—160 acres of land located 7 1/2 miles from Arnold, Kansas. About 80 acres under cultivation and in barley and corn, share goes with place. Land lies a little rolling. No improvements. Price for immediate sale only \$3,500. Terms. **Jas. H. Little, La Crosse, Kansas.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE Six room cottage with garage, fine shade, lawn, paved streets, beautiful location, close to schools and university, large plot of ground. Bargain at \$6,000. Also have a fine lot with 2 fair houses on at big bargain, \$1,500. Will take land of near equal cash value. **J. C. McCanles, Owner, Lawrence, Kansas.**

GOLD MINES 542 acres, 302 bottom 90 alfalfa, two sets good improvements, mile and half R. R. town, 240 acres fine grass, \$100 acre. 625 acres, 200 bottom, 25 alfalfa, 425 fine grass, two tenant houses, main house 11 room frame with bath and lighting system. Mile and half R. R. town. \$75 acre. **BLUE STEM LAND CO.,** Eureka, Kansas.

40 ACRES, 3 miles pavement, Ottawa; 5-room house, good barn and other outbuildings, land all good, lays well. A nice home. \$6,500. 150 acres, 1 1/2 miles good town, 10 miles Ottawa, improvements only fair, land all tillable, lays well, creek bottom, rich. A bargain at \$110. Send for descriptive circular. **Dickey Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.**

THOMAS COUNTY—640 acres, all smooth, well improved, two miles good market. Price \$35 per acre. Terms. 320 acres, all good land, part broke; 7 miles from market, \$24 per acre. 160 acres, a good farm, well improved, 4 miles market. \$32 per acre. Same terms till September. 160 acres prairie, 3 miles market, good land, price \$2,800. Write **C. E. Trompeter, Levant, Kansas.**

FOR SALE—80 ACRES 1 1/2 mi. Halls Summit, town school, good improvements, 7 room house, cellar, with store house over, large barn, chicken houses, 240 acres, plenty good water, 35 a. hog fenced pasture, with two wells and two ponds. Timothy meadow, native meadow, some alfalfa. Possession and crop goes. \$86 per acre. Terms. **C. W. Lusher, Halls Summit, Kan.**

BARGAINS IN STOCK AND GRAIN FARMS 320 acres all smooth, 2 miles town, 1/2 wheat goes, fine improvements, good terms. \$35 per acre. 2,800 acre ranch, 300 fine cows at \$80 head. Price \$12.50 acre. Fine 160, 1 1/2 mile town, good improvements, all smooth. Price \$6,000. Write us for farm ranch bargains. **MANSFIELD INVESTMENT & REALTY CO.,** Healy, Lane County, Kansas.

480 ACRE FARM, three miles from Lindsborg, Kansas, the home of Bethany College and the famous Messiah. 125 acres alfalfa, 18 acre hay meadow, 90 acres pasture, the balance corn and wheat. This is creek bottom land, 25 acres of pasture, bottom land, 9 room house, new barn, 200 feet cattle shed, 2 granaries, chicken house, water works system on place. Rents cash rent \$4,000 a year. Only on market short time. \$175 per acre. **Lillian Monson, Lindsborg, Kansas.**

A SNAP 240 acres, Montgomery county, Kansas; 3 1/2 miles from good town with consolidated high school, first and second creek bottom and valley land, no overflow; 140 acres under cultivation, nice 3 room cottage, lighted and heated by natural gas, other small improvements. Possession at once; grand wheat, alfalfa, corn and stock farm. Price for immediate sale \$57.50 an acre, \$2,000 cash, and balance anywhere from 1 to 20 years at 6%. A great opportunity, come and see it at once. **THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO.,** Iola, Kansas.

SIX SECTIONS, less 160, finest cattle ranch in country, all in one body, near St. Marys, Kansas; good grass, plenty water; 100 acres alfalfa; large dwelling and barn; shipping station on premises; price \$75 per acre; 1/2 cash; balance, eight annual payments, 6%. Might divide. **J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kansas.**

1,440 ACRES, heavy black soil; 900 acres in cultivation, 540 acres of fine wheat; third goes if sold before June 1st. Two sets of improvements, all fenced and cross fenced, wells, tanks and windmills. Price for quick sale, only \$60 per acre. 800 acres of choice black land, 635 acres in cultivation, some improvements; 12 miles from a station, \$50 per acre. **John Ferriter, Wichita, Kan.**

FINE 160 ACRE FARM 2 1/2 miles of a good railroad town, all smooth, tillable land, 15 acres in alfalfa, 30 acres in blue grass pasture and the rest in cultivation. 5 room house, large barn, silo, never failing water with windmill. Price \$100 per acre. \$4,000 or more in cash, the rest long time if wanted. Possession this fall. **CASIDA, CLARK & SPANGLER LAND CO.,** Ottawa, Kansas.

FIVE HUNDRED SIXTY ACRE stock farm, 5 miles Co. seat, 100 a. cult., some bottom, good improvements, living water. Price \$30 per acre. Terms on ten thousand dollars. Five hundred twenty stock ranch. Half grass, fine imps., two silos, living water. \$37.50 per acre. Fine smooth half section, good improvements, two miles town. Seventy-five per acre. Other bargains. **H. W. White, Phillipsburg, Kan.**

BUY OF OWNER 410 a. fine dairy farm, 40 mi. from Wichita, good towns, high school, churches, markets, soil. Must sell because of age and failing health. 170 a. cult., 100 a. creek bottom, fine corn and alfalfa land, bal. fine native grasses. Well watered, fenced and cross fenced. 15 a. alfalfa hog lot, running water, never dry. 2 sets good imps., large barn, silo and all necessary outbuildings. Would divide. \$8,000 can be carried back. Balance cash. Price for quick sale, \$65 per acre. Address. **Box 147, Elkhart, Kansas.**

COFFEY COUNTY BARGAINS 80 acres, improved, 9 mi. of Waverly, best of soil, lays good, everlasting water. Price \$4,500. Good terms. 80 acres, improved, 5 mi. good town, lays fine, good soil, close to school, well watered. Price \$5,200. Good terms. 160 acres, improved, 3 1/4 mi. of good town, good soil, lays fine, plenty of water. Price \$60 per acre. Good terms. The above are all bargains, for further information write, or better, come see at once, as they positively will not last long at this price. **Geo. M. Reynolds, Waverly, Kansas.**

SOUTHWEST KANSAS is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the best place today for the man of moderate means. You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6%—price \$12.50 to \$20 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy purchase contract. Address **W. T. Oliver, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, 404 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.**

MISSOURI

OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

229 ACRES, watered, good land, \$3,000, with terms. **King & Ihrig, Gerster, Mo.**

LISTEN! Nice imp. 40 acres, \$1,500; valley 80, \$2,500. **McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.**

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet and list. **R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.**

W. J. BARKER REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo. Write for booklet and prices. Best bargains in Missouri.

DON'T PASS UP CHILLICOTHE AND LIV- ington Co., Missouri. Great opportunities. **Brittain Realty Co., Chillicothe, Mo.**

FREE VIEWS—160 improved, fruit, good water. Healthiest in U. S. A. \$2,800. Terms. Lists. **Arthur, 594 Mt. View, Mo.**

POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. **Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.**

ATTENTION, farmers—Improved farms in southwest Missouri, from \$25 to \$50 per acre; write me your wants. **Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.**

90 ACRES IMPROVED, 75 cult., balance pasture, well watered. 1 1/2 miles R. R. town. Black soil, level land. Must sell now. \$60 acre. **W. H. Hunt, Owner, Schell City, Mo.**

ARKANSAS

WRITE TOM TETER, SHERIDAN, ARK., for bargains in good farms.

IF interested in land bargains in northwest Ark., write **Arkansas Land Co., Leslie, Ark.**

WRITE TOM BLODGETT, Pine Bluff, Ark., for land bargains that will double in value.

IF INTERESTED in fine farm and timbered land in northeast Arkansas, see or write **F. M. MESSEY, HOXIE, ARKANSAS.**

60 ACRES

40 in good orchard, 4 room house, on main auto road out of town, \$5,000. **Foster Real Estate Co., Gravette, Ark.**

FOR RENT OR LEASE

FOR RENT, by year, season or month—fifteen hundred acres grazing land well watered, seven miles from Guymon, good town. Address **S. H. Miller, Guymon, Okla.,** or **Chas. L. Foulds, Higginsville, Mo.**

MONTANA THE JUDITH BASIN

Offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Sure crops by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in a while. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from owners. Price lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices on request. **ADDRESS THE COOK-REYNOLDS COMPANY, Box F-1405, Lewistown, Montana.**

COLORADO

EASTERN COLO. LANDS—Have large list of large ranches, irrigated and non-irrigated lands. Write now. C. A. Pinkham, Holly, Colo.

COLORADO corn, wheat, hay, potato and grass land in northeastern Colorado, \$12.50 to \$30 a. Good terms. Write free. Bradney, Brush, Colo.

FARMS where one crop pays for the land, fine climate, good schools and roads, \$20 per acre, raise wheat, oats, corn and stock; good markets. J. J. Ramsey, Calhan, Colo.

IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN COLORADO
We have an exceptional list of improved farms under irrigation, which we are offering at attractive prices. Lands are rapidly advancing in price and these sure-crop bargains will not last long at the prices at which they are offered. Write for list. The Castilla Estates Development Company, Box "A", San Acacio, Colorado.

Cheap Lands

The best-cheap lands in Cheyenne and Kiowa counties, Colorado. 160 to 5,000 acre tracts, \$13.50 to \$25 per acre, raw and improved. Do not pay three or four commissions to be brought here. Own most of what I offer. Write or come now. R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

OKLAHOMA

WRITE US for prices on good wheat, alfalfa and ranch land, 80 a. to 3,000 a. E. M. Dempsey, 124½ West Randolph, Enid, Okla.

\$20 TO \$60 PER ACRE. Fine wheat, oats, alfalfa, and cotton lands. Write for free illustrated folder. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Oklahoma.

FREE BOOKLETS on improved wheat, cotton, alfalfa and stock farms. \$30 to \$125 per acre. Largest wheat crop ever. Write Hotchkiss Thayer, Hobart, Oklahoma.

160 ACRES fine prairie, 100 cultivated, fair improvements, rich loam soil, lays well, 6 miles from county seat, on phone and mail lines. \$35 per acre. Terms. Baldwin & Gibbs Co., Anadarko, Okla.

TEXAS.

Big Crops in Northwest Texas on the New Line of the Santa Fe

The Federal Railroad Administration has authorized the completion of the new Shattuck Branch of the Santa Fe railroad to take care of this year's big crops—wheat, oats and sorghums. This will open for immediate settlement and development a large block of my land in a wheat and stock farming section of Ochiltree and Hansford counties in northwest Texas near Oklahoma state line, where the first crop has in a number of cases paid for the land, and where cattle and hogs can be raised at a low cost. Land is of a prairie character ready for the plow, no stone, stumps, no brush to be cleared, at attractive prices on easy terms. Climate beautiful, rain falls during growing season. Write for free illustrated folder, giving experience and results settlers have secured in short time on small capital.

T. C. SPEARMAN, Chicago, Ill.
928 Railway Exchange.

MISCELLANEOUS

WRITE for free Mississippi map and land list. Land Market, Box 843, Meridian, Miss.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Northwest Missouri farms; the greatest corn belt in the United States. Also western ranches. Advise what you have. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

BUY A FARM NOW, because land is cheaper than it will ever be again. The United States Railroad Administration is prepared to furnish free information to homeseekers regarding farming opportunities. We have nothing to sell; only information to give. Write me fully with reference to your needs. Name the State you want to learn about.

J. L. EDWARDS, Manager, Agricultural Section, United States Railroad Administration, Room 52, Washington, D. C.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? Are you getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 8c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

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Baseball Curver Free



Boys, you can simply make monkeys of the other boys with this curver. You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher. The curver which is worn on the hand enables the pitcher to give the ball a rapid whirling motion thus causing a wide curve. It is so small that the batter cannot see it and they all wonder where those AWFUL CURVES come from. You can fan them out as fast as they come to bat. A complete set of directions for throwing curves with each curver.

OUR OFFER: We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great family story magazine, The Household, containing from 20 to 32 pages monthly. Send us 10c for a three months' subscription and upon receipt of same we will send you one of the curvers, by return mail free and postpaid. Address

HOUSEHOLD, Dept. C2, Topeka, Kan.

Livestock Men Lose Money

Government is Requested to Help Stabilize Prices

BY SAMUEL SOSLAND

WHETHER or not Kansas graziers and other cattlemen are to be saved an aggregate of millions of dollars in losses on cattle is now being determined. Under the leadership of E. W. Houx, president of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange, a national movement has been instituted in an endeavor to check the downward trend of prices of cattle. The Texas Cattle Raisers' association, the American National Livestock association, organizations of bankers and many other interests have joined together in an endeavor to enlist support in enlarging the domestic consumption of beef and in increasing the export trade in that food product. Their object is to minimize the enormous losses cattlemen have been suffering lately, and which they now face on their sales. They have asked David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture at Washington and Members of Congress to aid in improving the market.

The prevailing opinion among cattlemen is that the market has already declined so sharply—\$3 to \$5 a hundredweight since April—that losses on the bulk of cattle now on grass are inevitable. But commission interests and allied business men having the welfare of cattlemen at heart say they want to stop ruinous losses. "We do not want our cattlemen annihilated," said J. Q. Swift, one of the Kansas City commission men in discussing the need for drastic measures at a recent special meeting of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange. And this sentiment reflects the general opinion of commission men.

Big Slump in Prices

Thousands of cattle now on pasture in Kansas cost \$14 to \$15 a hundredweight as thin stockers or feeders. Today, the best cornfed cattle in Kansas City are quoted at \$14.50 a hundredweight. And buyers representing packers have been saying the bottom has not yet been reached. There is even talk of a market for grass-fat cattle on the basis of \$10 a hundredweight, which would, to be plain about it, bankrupt many good cattlemen. No other commodity has declined so sharply in price. No other period in cattle history ever saw such a decline as that we have had in the last three months. That's why drastic measures are being taken and must be taken by market interests to attempt to improve conditions.

It is desired by cattle trade interests now working faithfully for the cause of producers that the United States government aid in enlarging the export of beef by assisting in financing European buying. It is also desired that the machinery of the government be made available for emphasizing to consumers that beef is cheaper, that larger consumption is desired and that more ought to be used. The government was active in the period of the war in urging lessened consumption of beef. It is also desired that the government correct abuses of which the packers may be guilty. When the Kansas Livestock association executive committee met recently at Kansas City, it did not have a word to say about packers. And retailers must be corrected, too, it is maintained by the men who have started to attempt to better the cattle market on the eve of the large runs of grassers, when supplies of cattle are usually greatly increased.

Loss \$20 to \$50 a Head

The outlook is grave. In the past two months, losses of \$1,000 a car on fed cattle sold at the leading markets have been common. I have already told in these columns of numerous losses of \$20 to \$50 a head. It is true that in the last few years cattlemen have made money. They are not asking for charity. It is only a matter of business that the instruments of the government be employed to improve the market. It is only business to call upon the packers, upon retailers and upon consumers to help change the course of the market to avert ruin among many cattlemen. The present plight is in part due to the answer of producers to the appeal of the government for greater production of beef

and to the answer of consumers to the request of the government for smaller consumption.

If the individuals who are seeking earnestly to improve the market achieve success, then losses on cattle will be reduced. As July is here, the big runs of cattle are already beginning to come. So the cattlemen working for better conditions expect an answer any day to their efforts. Huge sums of money tied up in cattle are at stake.

Pending information as to what measures can be adopted and what can be expected of markets, it is earnestly hoped that panicky conditions will not prevail among cattle interests. It is a time for conservatism, not a panicky feeling. With more gains, cattle will be worth intrinsically more anyway. Until the outlook is clearer, there is little likelihood of much buying of stockers and feeders, at least at current prices, so a rush to market will be of no avail. Prices of stockers and feeders are, however, out of line with fat cattle quotations. The month of July often witnesses an increase of 50 per cent in receipts in Kansas City over the cattle movement in June. With a big break in June, what will the normally larger supplies this month do to prices unless some measure of success attends the steps now being taken to help the market?

Government Orders Small

At this time a year ago, the army was taking 60 million to 80 million pounds of beef a month. The latest official figures show that exports of fresh beef from the United States in May were only 14,872,987 pounds, against 59,984,668 pounds the same month in 1918. Of canned beef, the May exports were 5,669,232 pounds, against 16,691,716 pounds a year ago. Of pickled beef the output in May for export was 2,957,163 pounds, against 6,190,779 pounds a year ago. The total beef product exports were 26,318,747 pounds in May, against 95,566,705 pounds a year ago. But if consumers of the United States alone each used a pound of beef more a month, these decreases would be more than offset. And if aid were given to exports, the situation would be further relieved.

On the Kansas City market last week, prices of cattle declined 25 cents to \$1 a hundredweight, despite lighter receipts. Killing steers lost 25 to 50 cents. The same declines were noted on butcher cattle, while stockers and feeders were 50 cents to \$1 lower, with stock cows showing the sharpest recession. Even veal calves lost 50 cents.

Why Not in Kansas Also?

It's coming slowly, but it's coming—this belated recognition of the need of adequate pay for the teacher.

The Indiana legislature has passed a bill providing for an increase in the salaries of teachers of about 40 per cent.

Pennsylvania is trying to raise salaries 25 per cent. No one believes for a moment that this is enough, but it all helps. Recently a public mass meeting in Pittsburgh adopted resolutions in which it was declared that the people of Pennsylvania recognize the public schools as the surest safeguard of the life, the health, the prosperity, and the happiness of all the people; that an ignorant nation can never survive; that good teachers are a prime requisite for good schools; that good teachers cannot be obtained or retained on starvation wages; that after spending billions of treasure and thousands of lives to preserve the nation on the battlefield, it would be the grossest folly to lose all later at the ballot box or by inadequate schools. The meeting announced the deliberate purpose of the people of Pennsylvania to see to it that the future of the schools is made safe.

Fed steers closed between \$11 and \$14.50 for fair to choice offerings—a range of prices which would have looked cheap on feeding cattle in March. Cows closed at \$5 for canners to \$11 for choice fed offerings. Stockers and feeders ruled between \$7.50 for common grades to \$12.50 for the best. But the offerings at \$12.50 were high compared with the sales of fed cattle. Veal calves closed up to \$15.25. They are comparatively high, owing in part to the fact that calfskins are worth 80 cents a pound. The average calfskin weighs 8 to 12 pounds, making that by-product of the calf worth \$6.40 to \$9.60 alone.

Hogs Top Market at \$21.25

Unprecedented prices were paid for hogs last week, and the outlook for that market continues bright in the face of the slump in cattle. A big European demand continues. Sales were made as high as \$21.35 during the week, a new record point, and average cost of droves climbed to a level near the \$21-mark. A year ago the top was \$16.65, or \$4.70 less than the best price the past week. On the other hand, the top cattle a year ago sold at \$14, or \$3.50 higher than the top the past week. Pigs sold as high as \$20.25 a hundredweight, and were in good demand. The offerings of pigs continue light. The month of June proved highly favorable on the whole to hog producers.

Weakness prevails in the sheep and lamb markets, the trade showing a tendency to discount the inauguration of the runs from ranges of the West. Idaho is already sending lambs to market, and a liberal supply is reported in that state. Prices on sheep receded \$1 to \$2 last week, while lambs closed 50 cents lower after slumping as much as \$1. Fair to choice lambs are quoted at \$15 to \$17. Clipped wethers closed last week at \$8.50 to \$9.50. Fair to choice ewes closed at \$6 to \$7.25. Ewes suitable for breeding, with quality, ruled at \$12 to \$16. Liquidation of old native and Western ewes from farms sent the market down to \$4.50 to \$5.50, with little demand at these prices. Feeding stock is expected to improve as demand for stubble fields develops. Wool prices continued strong. For semi-bright medium wool, the grade predominating in the clips of Kansas, prices were quoted between 45 and 50 cents a pound. Choice bright medium wool from Kansas is quoted at 52 to 57 cents. The lowest grade, short and stubby fine, is quoted down to 25 and 30 cents. Uncertainty continues to surround the horse market. Harvest buying has been sharply reduced.

Nation-Wide Contest

A Non-collegiate Livestock Judging contest will be staged at this year's International Livestock exposition during the first week in December.

After a due process of elimination at the county and state fairs the champion team from each state will be sent to this, "The World's Greatest Livestock show," to compete for grand champion honors.

This interesting feature was added at the earnest solicitation of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Federal Board for Vocational Education. On account of the keen rivalry that is bound to result the contest will naturally arouse nation-wide interest. Several scholarships and many valuable prizes will be awarded to the fortunate contestants.

Exporting Horses is Costly

A Belgian order for 125 draft horses at prices ranging from \$240 to \$300, was recently placed on the Chicago market. Before the war the charge for carrying horses across the water, feed and incidental expenses included was about \$40. The present rate is \$125 a head, exclusive of feed and attendance. Shippers are required to pay for all space contracted whether used or not. This adds from \$150 to \$175 to the cost price of horses on the markets of the Middle West. This cost will prohibit the exportation of the ordinary run of commercial horses as it would practically double the cost.

Some chicken remedies of course may remedy, but the poultryman who gives his poultry good care, clean water, and proper feed will have little need for them.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

ANNOUNCING OUR JULY DUROC JERSEY SALE

In order to accommodate both Kansas and Nebraska breeders we are holding this sale in

Fairbury, Neb., Thursday, July 24

Summer sales never command the prices that other sales do and we realize that prices will not range high in this sale. We are very desirous that our Kansas friends avail themselves of this opportunity and attend our sale.

We will sell 22 sows bred to John's Orion and five or six bred to Orion Cherry Col., our big grandson of Orion Cherry King. These sows are by such boars as Royal Gano, The King, Taxpayer 13 (grand champion at Frisco), Top Col., Golden Wonder, also a fine lot of spring yearling sows carrying their first litters. They are by such boars as Orion King E, Joe Orion 5th, Cherry King Disturber, The King and other noted boars. Watch the next issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for our big advertisement and field notes by Mr. Johnson. Write for our catalog at once.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Sunnyside Farm Spotted Polands**40 Days Special Private Sale**

Spotted Poland China Record Association. Everything registered free in the treatment and shipped after required time. First come, first served.

R. J. BOZANT, NARKA, REPUBLIC COUNTY, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

RIST'S LONG MODEL

First Prize Senior Yearling Boar Nebraska State Fair heads our herd. Fall gilts, tried sows—bred or open—fall boars, 160 spring pigs, either sex. Write us your wants.

PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM, Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Neb.**PROLIFIC POLAND CHINAS**

Big Bob Wonder breeding. A few choice young, tried sows and fall gilts at right prices. Also spring pigs at \$25 each. Guaranteed to please.

J. B. SHERIDAN, CARNEIRO, KAN.**Herd Boars and Pigs**

We have a couple of extra good herd boars for sale at almost pork prices. Are also selling Big Sensation and Captain Bob pigs at \$35 each or three for \$100.

Frank L. Downie, R. D. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

FOR NICE THRIFTY BIG TYPE POLAND PIGS by a son of A Wonderful King and from outstanding sows at farmers' prices write **Ralph Ely, Mullinville, Kansas**

BIG TYPE BLACK POLAND CHINAS Boar pigs, registered, cholera immune, \$30. **Geo. J. Schoenhofer, Walnut, Kansas**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Poland Chinas (PIONEER HERD)

Serviceable boars, fall gilts, also booking orders for spring pigs, pairs or trios. **Thos. Weddle, R. F. D. No. 2, Wichita, Kan.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Can furnish (registered) any kind you want from baby pigs up. Over 35 years' experience in breeding good hogs. **FAIRHOLME STOCK FARM, Wm. Hunt, Prop., Osawatomie, Kansas.**

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Registered hogs for sale at all times. **FAILER & MILLER, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS**

CHESTER WHITE OR O. I. C. HOGS.

Kansas Herd Chester Whites

To reduce my herd a little farther I offer a few very choice bred sows and gilts, mostly by Don Whitewood and bred to Don Bolshevik, my new herd boar. Boar sale Oct. 21. **Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.**

CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE

Breeding stock from best blood lines. Good growthy last fall gilts bred for September and October farrow. Nice big spring pigs, both sex. Registration Certificates furnished. **E. M. Reckards, 817 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.**

Big, Smooth, Growthy O.I.C.

Pigs for sale. Litter of 7, 8 weeks old June 28; litter of 15, 8 weeks old July 8; \$15 each; registered; F. O. To be subdivided. First check first choice. **Frank E. Murphy, R. 1, Frederick, Kansas**

BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE

Boars ready for service, sired by Prince Tip to gently roll. Top, first prize boar at 1918 state fairs. **HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS**

Western Herd Chester Whites

For Sale: Bred gilts, a few spring boars and sows, Sept. and Oct. pigs, either sex. Pedigrees with every full particulars of these—
CHESTER WHITE GILTS Bred for September farrow. Spring pigs, both sexes. **E. E. Smiley, Perth, Kansas.**

O. I. C. BRED GILTS; also booking orders

for spring pigs. **E. S. Robertson, Republic, Mo.**

Import and Export Notes

A shipment of 157 bulls and 23 steers recently was made from Jersey City to Antwerp, Belgium. These cattle were obtained in Chicago, Buffalo and Jersey City. The bulls ranged in weight from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds and the steers averaged about 1,375. The steers would be classed as good. The entire shipment is for purposes of slaughter. The shipping rate is \$100 a head, allowing a space of 2½ by 8 feet for each animal. At this rate it is estimated that it would cost \$25 a head to ship sheep to Belgium as four sheep take the space of one steer.

Arrangements are being made at the New Orleans market to care for shipments of about 5,000 head of canner grade cattle from Guatemala during the next six weeks.

Most of the heavy hogs received at the New Orleans market are exported to Havana, Cuba. This trade demands about 300 hogs a week.

Several cars of good grade Holstein cows, mostly with calves have left New Orleans for Cuba in the last three weeks. These cattle are to build up the dairy herds of Havana and Santiago. Most of the beef type exports to Cuba consist of Brahman bulls, this breed being almost immune to charbon and naturally free from ticks.

A shipment of 50 Poland China hogs recently left Lees Summit, Mo., for Jersey City, en route to Buenos Aires, Argentina. The shipment was made up of 20 boars and 30 gilts averaging about 150 pounds. The shipment was obtained thru Park Bennett of the Livestock Service of the Capper Farm Press. This is the third shipment from this section in the last six months, the previous shipments being Durocs.

Why Bear the Bull Market?

BY ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY

In a recent issue of a breed paper there was a statement of a market topping record that is of peculiar interest to the man who is raising purebred stock of any kind. A certain Iowa breeder used the knife on a carload of purebred calves that were good, but that he did not deem worthy to be used for breeding stock. These calves were handled with less trouble and expense as steers. At 18 months old they were shipped to Chicago and topped the market bringing over \$200 a head. Everyday we see poor bulls go into the sale ring that are really a detriment to the breed and bring less than this. If the breeder could educate himself to use the knife on the calf, colt or pig that is purebred but not good enough to use for a sire he would help the breed and be ahead of the game financially at the same time.

Livestock Man to South America

The Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, has perfected plans to investigate in South America the possibilities for purebred stock from the United States, and to stimulate interest in importations from this country. David Harrell, of Austin, Tex., who until recently was representative of the War Trade Board in Spain, has been appointed as livestock commissioner to perform this work, and he plans to sail about June 15. He will be accompanied by H. P. Morgan, of the Bureau of Markets, as an assistant.

Until five years ago, Mr. Harrell had been engaged for many years in the livestock business in Texas and Mexico. For some time he was an importer and breeder of purebred cattle, hogs, and Angora goats, and his stock won many first prizes in livestock shows of national importance. He was for several years president of the Texas Shorthorn Breeders' association and did important trade-promotion work in Mexico for both the Texas and National associations. Until his departure for Spain in 1917, Mr. Harrell was a member of the board of regents of the University of Texas.

The man who goes around with a grouch all the time never gets anywhere and he never has any real friends.

LIVESTOCK SERVICE

Of the Capper Farm Press

T. W. MORSE

Director and Livestock Editor

ELLIOTT S. HUMPHREY

Assistant

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J. T. Hunter, Eastern Oklahoma, S. E. Kansas, and S. W. Missouri, 7½ So. Robinson St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Order Clerk: Miss Dacre Rea.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

July 26—U. S. Disciplinary Barracks Farm Colony, Leavenworth, Kan. Harlo J. Fisk, Sales Mgr.

Nov. 14—Tonganoxie Calf Club, W. J. O'Brien, Sale Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.

Nov. 15—Combination sale, Tonganoxie, Kan. W. J. O'Brien, Mgr.

Hereford Cattle.

July 10—A. J. Sellars & Son, Okarche, Okla. Sale at Kingfisher, Okla.

July 28—J. O. Southard, Mgr., at Council Grove, Kan.

July 29—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.

Oct. 15—Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan.

Oct. 16—Northern Kansas Hereford Breeders' Ass'n sale, Blue Rapids, Kansas. Guy Steele, Sec'y and Sales Mgr., Barnes, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 1—C. M. Hettick & Sons, Corning, Kan.

Oct. 16—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan., at Topeka, Kan.

Oct. 17—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Jan. 22—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.

Feb. 3—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb. Sale at David City.

Feb. 6—Adams & Mason, Gypsum, Kan.

Feb. 15—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Nov. 18—Roush Bros., Strasburg, Mo.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

July 24—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.

July 25—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.

Aug. 2—H. E. Labart, Overton, Mo.

Aug. 20—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Oct. 9—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.

Oct. 10—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Oct. 11—Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan., at Fairbury, Neb.

Oct. 15—D. M. Bindernagel, Beatrice, Neb.

Oct. 15—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.

Oct. 16—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.

Oct. 22—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Nov. 6—A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

Nov. 7—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.

Jan. 10—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.

Jan. 27—H. C. Holt & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 28—Smith & Swartsley, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 28—H. E. Lambert, Overton, Neb.

Jan. 28—H. D. Geiken, Cozad, Neb. Night sale.

Jan. 29—A. C. French, Lexington, Neb.

Jan. 30—C. T. White, Lexington, Neb.

Feb. 11—A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan.

Feb. 15—J. H. Proett & Son, Deshler, Neb.

Feb. 18—Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., at Washington, Kan.

Feb. 19—Fern J. Moser, Sabetha, Kan.

Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 24—A. A. Russell, Geneva, Neb.

Feb. 25—Gordon & Hamilton, Horton, Kan.

Feb. 26—Kempin Bros., Corning, Kan.

Feb. 26—H. Wernimont, Okla., Neb.

Feb. 26—Adolph Anderson, Davenport, Neb.

Feb. 26—J. C. Theobald, Okla., Neb.

Feb. 27—Carl Day, Nora, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.

Oct. 20—Combination sale, W. J. O'Brien, Sales Mgr., Tonganoxie, Kan.

Oct. 21—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Jan. 20—Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

Sale Reports.**Bellevue Bros. Sale.**

The Bellevue Brothers' Shorthorn sale, held at Maryville, Mo., June 19, was the greatest sale that they have ever held. With 73 head of cattle, mostly of their own breeding, they made a general average of \$2,156.50. The junior yearling show bull, Standard Supreme, topped the entire offering, going to C. R. Barr, Manhattan, Ill., for \$15,600. B. Ogden & Sons, Maryville, Mo., paid \$7,200, the top female price, for Roan Princess with a Village Supreme bull calf at foot. The 68 females of the offering made an average of \$1,988 and the 5 bulls an average of \$4,450.

Dr. Lomax's Jersey Sale.

Dr. J. H. Lomax's Jersey cattle sale at Leona, Kan., last Tuesday was pretty well attended considering the fact that everyone was anxious to be in their fields then as the weather was very favorable for farm work. Among the prominent breeders present were W. F. Holcomb, Clay Center, Neb.; Theo. Morford, Golden, Colo.; John Comp, White City, Kan.; J. B. Smith, Platte City, Mo.; R. A. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan.; F. W. Atkinson, of the dairy department at the agricultural college. There were many others who were present and good buyers. Forty-two head sold for \$8,450. The sale was managed by B. C. Settle, of Palmyra, Mo., and conducted by Col. Perry, the veteran Jersey cattle auctioneer of Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Lomax was well pleased with the sale.

Field Notes

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

A complete, modern hog house and sale pavilion is being erected by Fred B. Caldwell on his new Park View Farm, Topeka, Kan. Breeders are looking forward to the completion of this plant as it is said that it will be the last word in hog buildings.—Advertisement.

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan., Mitchell county, has purchased a new herd boar to head his Monarch herd of Duroc Jerseys.

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FOR SALE

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ing. F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kansas.

His crop of spring pigs by Monarch Disturber is one of the best crops he has ever raised and we will have more to say about them a little later on as we expect to visit the herd soon. He will hold a boar sale this fall and a bred sow sale in February.—Advertisement.

Kansas Jersey Breeders Elect.

Monday evening preceding the Dr. Lomax Jersey cattle sale the Kansas Jersey Cattle Breeders' association met at Leona, Kan., and elected officers for the ensuing year. John Comp, White City, was elected president; F. W. Atkinson, of the dairy department at the agricultural college, secretary, and R. A. Gilliland, Mayetta, vice president. The annual meeting will be held at Manhattan at the call of the president probably Home Coming Week at the college next winter. Many things looking to the future improvement of the breed in Kansas were decided upon among them the development of the calf clubs.

Kansas Duroc Year Book.

The Kansas Duroc Jersey year book will be issued in time for the big free fair at Topeka the first week in September. President L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan., is advertising manager and is issuing a circular letter to all Kansas breeders which will be received shortly. Your advertisement of your herd and what you expect to have for sale should be in this book. All copy should be sent immediately to Mr. Humes at Glen Elder. Copy must be in his hands not later than July 26 in order to insure being printed in the year book. The charges are moderate, just enough to cover expenses. Send him a page advertisement and help make it a big success and get some good advertising for your herd besides. Pictures of your farm or herd or individual animals will be inserted in your advertisement if you send the picture in time. It is going to be a dandy and you want to be in.—Advertisement.

Moser's Duroc Sale.

Fern Moser's summer sale at Sabetha, Kan., Friday, July 25, will be full of attractions. There will be a large number of sows sired by such boars as Great Sensation, Great Wonder I Am, Great Wonder, Smooth Giant, Defender's Top Col., Pathfinder and others and bred to Joe King Orion, the \$7,500 champion boar recently purchased by Mr. Moser and the highest priced boar ever purchased by a Kansas breeder. Can you beat it? His sale is the day following the Gwin Bros. sale at Fairbury and good connection can be made for Sabetha the evening of their sale. Be sure to take them both in. Watch the Farmers Mail and Breeze next week for the advertisement. Summer sales are the places to pick up the bargains, especially in Kansas where they are out of the ordinary. If you miss these sales you will miss the best opportunities to buy the kind that makes the money and at very reasonable prices. Write Mr. Moser for his catalog today. Address, Fern Moser, Sabetha, Kan.—Advertisement.

Chance to Buy Working Jerseys.

Only once in a great while do buyers have a chance at an entire working herd of dairy cattle, which is making good money. A case of this kind will be at a dispersion auction, on July 15, of the Kimball Farm Jerseys, advertised in this issue, of Prof. Albert Dickens, of the Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kansas. This herd was selected eight or nine years ago for no other purpose than the production of milk, cream and butter on commission basis, and every animal selected or retained had to meet the requirements for this sort of work. This herd has been steadily and increasingly profitable to the owners, but the difficulty in securing competent dairy help has also increased, and as Prof. Dickens is at the head of one of the most important departments in the Agricultural college, he has decided to close out the herd, in order to keep it from seriously interfering with his college duties. The advertisement in this issue gives sufficient facts to warrant the attendance of anyone interested in well producing Jerseys. A letter or postcard to Prof. Dickens, as per address given in the advertisement, will bring a complete list of the animals to be sold, and any other information for which the writer cares to ask. Kindly mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Gwin Bros.' Duroc Sale.

Gwin Bros., Morrowville, Kan., will hold their summer sale at Fairbury, Neb., Thursday, July 24. In this sale they will sell about 50 head, consisting of 22 sows bred to John's Orion and a nice number bred to their big grandson of Orion Cherry King and King's Col. These sows carry the blood of the best Duroc Jersey sires and dams known to the breed and are sure to sell reasonably as summer sales are never known to go as well as sales in the fall or winter. But the Gwins have lots of Duroc Jerseys and expect to hold summer sales right along and they are breaking the ice with a crack offering. There will be eight or ten boars, all herd header material of the best of blood lines and splendid individuals. Some of them are fall boars and others of spring farrow. It is an offering for which they will not need to apologize. It is the day before Fern Moser's big sale at Sabetha and good railroad facilities are to be had the evening of the sale at Sabetha. The catalog will be mailed promptly upon request. Write them now for it. See their advertisement in this issue and watch the Farmers Mail and Breeze next week for their display advertisement.—Advertisement.

BY J. COOK LAMB.

James Wiltse, Rulo, Nebraska, is offering pedigreed Holsteins at from \$150 to \$400, according to age and sex.—Advertisement.

BY A. B. HUNTER

Durocs, Bred Glits and Boars.

G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., is in a position to supply his customers with more and better Duroc Jersey breeding stock than ever before. He offers at present 15 big, growthy fall glits with plenty of quality and the making of great cows. They are sired by King's Colonel I Am, Great Model Wonder, 1st junior yearling both Topeka and Hutchinson, and Crimmon Gano, junior champion Kansas State Fair 1917. They are bred for September and October farrow to Pathfinder Jr., Greatest Orion and King Colonel by King's Colonel I Am. He also has a few rugged young boars ready for full service. These are 3 spring yearlings, two by King's Colonel I Am (one a member of the 2nd prize futurity litter at both Kansas fairs 1918 and the other out of a Great Wonder dam) and one by Crimmon Gano out of a

Great Model dam. They will all be priced well worth the money. Please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

BY J. T. HUNTER

Kansas Polled Shorthorns.

C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kan., breeder of Polled Shorthorns, has a fine lot of young bulls on hand; reds and roans one year to 20 months old. They are sired by Forest Sultan X12658, S. H. 44558, a fine individual good enough to head any herd of Shorthorn cows and the sire of the bull, Forest Sultan 2nd, which topped the sale of Polled Shorthorn bulls at Chicago, June 12. These bulls are for sale at very reasonable prices considering their good breeding.—Advertisement.

Fitting the Dairy Herds

(Continued from Page 19.)

The herd should be tested for tuberculosis and the health certificates as well as the registration papers should be taken with you on the circuit. You should carry with you a good strong wooden box 3 feet by 3 feet by 6 feet in which you can padlock your equipment. Besides the box it is well to start out with the following supplies:

Feed pail for each animal, clipping machine, pinch bar, emery cloth, sand paper, steel wool, 10 pounds of green soap, 5 pounds salts, 1 pound powdered alum, bed clothes, rasp and scraper, 1 pint olive or sweet oil, herd sign, handsaw, some extra 1/2 inch rope, 1 quart kerosene, a good lantern, two milk pails and perhaps a milk can, hammer and nails, tail comb and brushes, 1 pound tripoli or pumice stone, 1 quart raw linseed oil, 2 ounces collodion, 2 pounds whiting, two pitchforks, eight leather show halters, 2 ounces blueing, 1/2 gallon of equal parts tincture of green soap, sweet oil and kerosene.

This list seems very extensive but in reality it includes only the bare necessities. Be sure to take a large amount of herd literature and distribute it liberally when at the fairs. Always remember you are out to advertise.

Cut the weeds along the creek bank and along the sloughs and your stock will not have so many insects to fight. Nor will you have to spend so much of your evenings fighting mosquitoes.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS AND SALE MANAGERS.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

Guy Zimmerman, Morrowville, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Get "Zim" to help make your sale.

SHEEP AND GOATS.



FOR SALE

A bunch of registered Shropshire rams, ready for service; priced worth the money.
Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa

Shropshire Sheep 100 reg. Jan. and Feb. ewe lambs to contract for Sept. delivery, \$25.25, taking all. Also rams, 1 to 3 years old. **J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KAN.**

RED POLLED CATTLE.

32 RED POLLED BULLS

12 are coming twos and 20 are coming yearlings.

For prices, etc., write or see
E. D. FRIZELL, LARNED, KANSAS

Red Polled Cows and Heifers

35 registered cows and heifers bred to extra good bull. Have sold my farm. Must sell cattle. All at a bargain. Write or wire when you will come. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan., 10 miles east of Hutchinson.

Bulls by L. S. Cremo For Quick Sale

Five Red Polled bulls 16 months old. Five that are 12 months old. Short of room and must sell before grass. **ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.**

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. **MALLOREN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.**

Registered Red Poll Cattle

CHAS. L. JARROE, QUINTON, KAN.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE

Bulls, cows and heifers for sale.
C. E. Foster, R. F. D. 4, Eldorado, Kansas

REGISTERED RED POLLED BULLS, serviceable ages. T. A. Hawkins, WaKeeney, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

A few choice fall boars and open or bred glits. Also spring plus in pairs or trios. Pedigrees furnished. Best of breeding. Winning highest honors at Kansas State Fairs 1918. **F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.**

MESSINGER BOY HAMPSHIRE

200 registered and immuned hogs. Write **WALTER SHAW, R. G. WICHITA, KANSAS**

JERSEY CATTLE.

JERSEY CATTLE

A Real Working Dairy Herd of High Producing Jerseys At Auction, July 15

This herd has been a growing money maker for me for the past 8 or 9 years, but the growing difficulty in keeping satisfactory dairy help calls for time and attention which I cannot spare from my duties at the College, hence our decision to close out the herd. The offering will number

86 Animals; 16 of Them Registered; Balance High Grades

About 30 cows will be giving milk on day of sale. Not only are our Jerseys high producers, but they are bred that way. The sires in the pedigree of both grades and registered animals carry the blood which puts Jerseys in the register of merit. All selections for foundation purchases, and of produce to be retained in the herd, have been based on the requirements of constitution, dairy form, and proven ability at the pail. As our herd has only one purpose (the production of milk, cream and butter) these are the only logical requirements. But what is of greatest importance, our records all have been made under practical dairy conditions.

The following bulls have been used on this herd: Prince Ramaposa 87833, bred by Missouri University and used in the herd of the Kansas Agricultural College. His dam had a record of 12,729 pounds milk and 746 pounds butter.

Keats Hebron 93660, by the famous bull, Owl of Hebron, whose daughter, Owl's Design, the best known Jersey in Kansas had a butter record of 796 pounds. Brown Duke of Manhattan 65964, bred strong in the blood of the famous Brown Bessie 74897. Two of his tested daughters are Nos. 27 and 30 in this sale.

Send for complete list and descriptions of the 86 head and terms of the sale. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing. Address

Albert Dickens, Agricultural College, Manhattan, Ks.
Sale at Kimball Farm Dairy

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Hope Park Holsteins

If you are looking for the kind that give the milk, come and look. I have one or more carloads of large, well-marked, high-producing cows, none better, fresh or due to freshen soon. Also a car load of good yearling heifers due to calve this fall. Calves from high grade cows bred to purebred bulls delivered in Kansas or adjoining states for \$30 each, either sex. Call or write.

Hope Park Holstein Farm, A. D. Martin, Prop., Hope, Kansas
Barn Adjoining Mo. Pac. Stock Yards.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Tomson Shorthorns

Chief Stock Bulls
Village Marshall; Beaver Creek Sultan.

200 High Class Cattle

Write us when you need a herd bull.

TOMSON BROTHERS

CARBONDALE, KAN. **DOVER, KAN.**
R. R. Station, Wakarusa on the Santa Fe R. R. Station, Willard on the Rock Island

Riverdale Shorthorns

Pure Scotch Bulls

12 to 16 months old. Red and Roans. Out of good cows. Cumberland East, Ceremonious Archer, White Hall Sultan and Villager are near the top in these pedigrees. Prices and descriptions by return mail.

D. L. Dawdy, Arrington, Atchison County, Kansas

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE, from best blood obtainable, 10 to 12 months old.

Geo. W. Mueller, R. St. John, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORNS.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Young bulls of Scotch breeding. Herd headed by Forest Sultan. **C. M. Howard, Hammond, Kan.**

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Angus Cattle

15 bulls, 15 to 22 months old. Heifers of all ages. Some bred, others open. Cows with calves at side others bred. All at reasonable prices. Come or write **J. D. MARTIN & SONS, R. F. D. 2, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**

Aberdeen Angus

For sale—40 two-year-old bulls and 30 yearlings, 25 two and three-year-old bred heifers.

SUTTON FARM, R. 6, LAWRENCE, KAN.

Angus Cattle—Duroc Hogs

C. H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

EDGEWOOD FARM ANGUS CATTLE for sale. 60 cows, 15 bulls.

D. J. White, Clements, Kansas.

ALFAFADELL STOCK FARM ANGUS

Twenty cows and heifers. Five bulls.

Alex Spong, Chanute, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.

Sunny Slope Farm Jerseys

A few very choice young bulls out of register of merit dams. Investigate our herd before you buy. **J. A. COMP & SON, WHITE CITY, KANSAS,** (Morris County).



Large Cows Most Economical

Both milk and fat are produced at lowest rate in general by the cows consuming the most food. This conclusion is reached by Prof. H. H. Wing, Professor of Dairy Husbandry at Cornell, after a year's observation of the University Experiment Station's herd.

Holsteins are large and healthy, capable of converting large quantities of coarse feed into the best of milk suitable for all purposes, but particularly in demand for infant feeding and for cheese making.

If interested in

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Send for our booklets—they contain much valuable information.

Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

Holstein Heifer Calves

High grade heifers delivered in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas for \$30 each. Write us your needs. We are glad to tell you about our Holsteins. Address

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Kansas

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES.

31-32nds pure, 6 weeks old, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Liberty Bonds accepted. **Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.**

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN

bull calves. **J. A. Forth, Overbrook, Kansas.**

YOUNG REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Sons and daughter by a half brother to Rag Apple the Great, the \$125,000 2-year-old bull. Now is your chance. Write us. **Lilac Dairy Farm, R. No. 2, Topeka, Kan.**

Registered 2-Year-Old and Yearling

Holstein heifers; bull calves, and serviceable aged bulls. **G. A. Higginbotham, Rossville, Kan.**

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

Send for a bull by a sire whose dam and sire's dam both held world records. They're scarce. **H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

CHOICE HIGHLY-BRED HOLSTEINS

Calves; 12 heifers and 3 bulls, 6 to 8 weeks old, nicely marked, from heavy producing dams, \$25 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. **Fernwood Farms, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEY CALVES.

31-32nds pure, 6 weeks old, \$25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Liberty bonds accepted. **Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.**

\$150 to \$400 Buys

pedigreed Holstein calves; 4 to 30 months old; from 7-day 20 to 30 pound butterfat producing ancestry. Write your needs. **JAMES WILTSE, RULO, NEBRASKA**

HORSES AND JACK STOCK

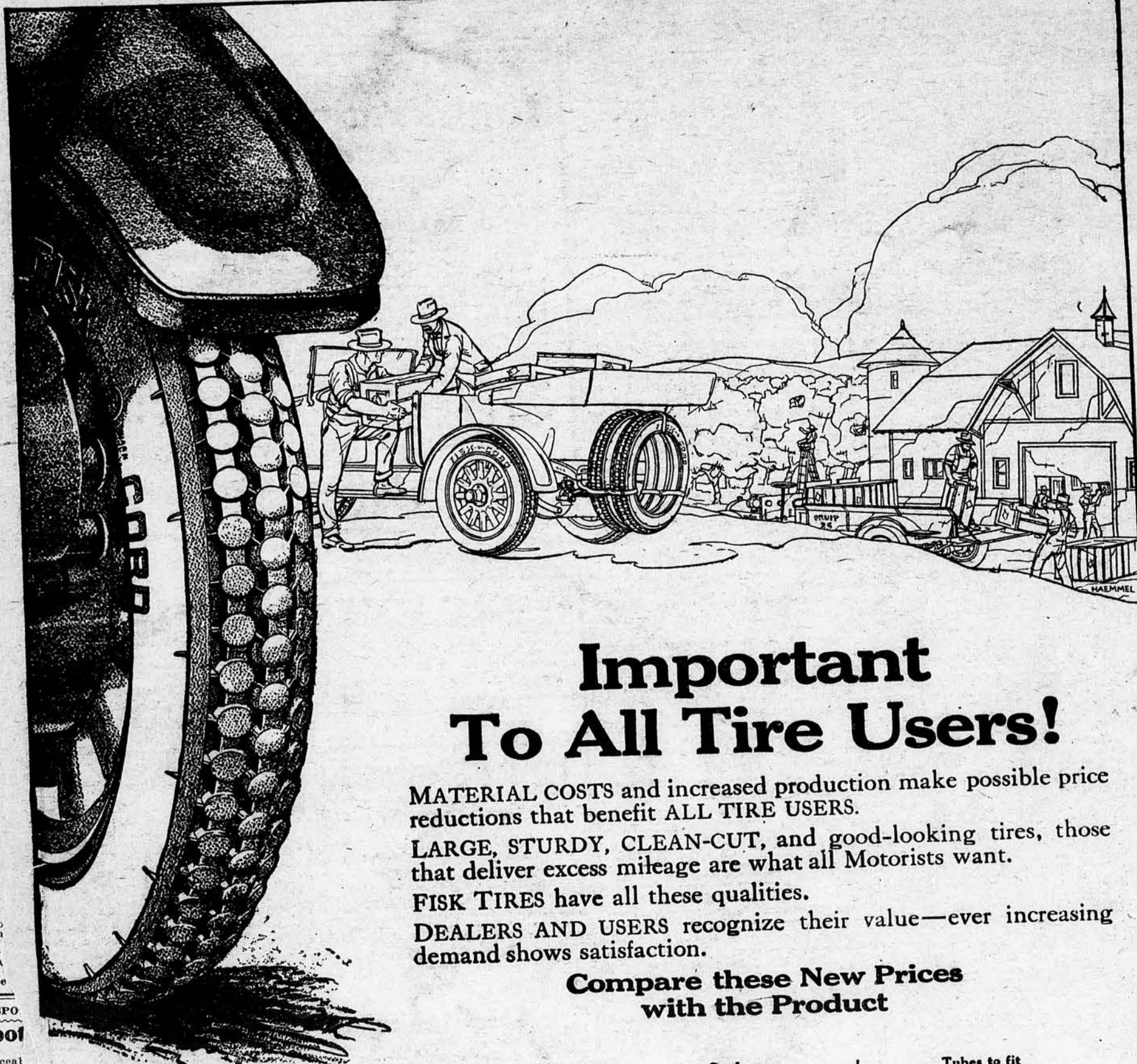
Percherons -- Belgians -- Shires

Some choice stallions and mares for sale. All registered. Terms.

Fred Chandler, R. 7, Charlton, Iowa.

Above Kansas City.





Important To All Tire Users!

MATERIAL COSTS and increased production make possible price reductions that benefit ALL TIRE USERS.

LARGE, STURDY, CLEAN-CUT, and good-looking tires, those that deliver excess mileage are what all Motorists want.

FISK TIRES have all these qualities.

DEALERS AND USERS recognize their value—ever increasing demand shows satisfaction.

**Compare these New Prices
with the Product**

Fabric Non-Skid Casing		Red Top Non-Skid Casing		Cord Non-Skid Casing		Tubes to fit any make of Casing	
SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE
30 x 3½	\$19.15	30 x 3½	\$25.75	32 x 3½	\$36.90	30 x 3½	\$3.65
32 x 3½	22.40	32 x 3½	28.90	32 x 4	46.85	32 x 3½	3.95
31 x 4	29.95	31 x 4	34.30	33 x 4	48.05	31 x 4	4.50
32 x 4	30.55	32 x 4	36.00	34 x 4½	55.70	32 x 4	4.80
33 x 4	31.95	34 x 4½	48.65	35 x 5	69.15	33 x 4	4.80
34 x 4½	43.35					34 x 4½	6.60
35 x 5	53.25					35 x 5	7.70

Other Sizes Reduced Proportionately

For Sale by all Dealers

Next Time — BUY FISK

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